

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 19.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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THE TEACHERS IN COUNCIL.

Report of an Interesting and Profitable Convention.

The teachers were fortunate in many respects with their convention. Last year a cold snap and snow storm kept many teachers at home. To add to the discomfort of the weather a delay in the express prevented the presence of the Superintendent till an hour before his evening's lecture. This year, however, beautiful weather and abundant notification brought out the teachers and Mr. Goggin was present throughout both days. The result was an exceedingly helpful and pleasant gathering.

The following officers were elected for 1895-96:—President, A. M. Fenwick, Moose Jaw; Vice President, Miss E. Green, Marlborough; Sec.-Treas., Miss J. Dickie, Moose Jaw; Committee, Miss Nellie Samuels, Carmel; Miss E. M. Burnett, Moose Jaw; Jno. R. Green, Boharum.

Mr. Goggin's talks were the features of the convention. His subjects were chosen for the needs of the teachers. Judging by the attention he received the committee had evidently made very happy selections.

A class of girls from the Intermediate department of the Moose Jaw school exemplified the system of music that has been adopted for the use of schools in the Territories. The class was in charge of the Principal. After a drill on the intervals of the scale, the girls were exercised on a piece of note-music written on the board. Their progress in eight months with but two fifteen minute lessons a week speaks highly for the system.

In his address on "Sentence and Paragraph Structure" Mr. Goggin threw out some thought provoking suggestions. He recommended commencing the teaching of the sentence formally at an early stage in the school career. From the idea that the sentence is the expression

of a thought he would show the mistake of placing unrelated thoughts in a sentence. Lessons on the use of *and* or *but* would present but little difficulty. In all this work the teacher should endeavor to make the child self-critical. After looking over the work of the class a lesson may be given on the typical error by greatly exaggerated examples of that error. The children are told to look over their work for similar mistakes. In teaching paragraph structure the teacher might, with the junior classes, illustrate mistakes in the characteristics of a paragraph (unity, continuity and proportion) by constructing his own. In the senior classes paragraphs from good authors will furnish material for a more particular study. The method of procedure was illustrated by the study of a paragraph from Carlyle. The lessons in different kinds of sentences and paragraphs should be followed by an attempt to construct that particular form.

Mr. Green, of Boharum, outlined a helpful method for teaching Canadian history. His point respecting the making the lives of the men who are taken as landmarks as real as possible was warmly endorsed by the Superintendent.

A paper on Primary Composition was read by Miss Dickie, of Moose Jaw. She dwelt on the different ways of gathering the thought and emphasized the necessity for paragraphing in primary work. Miss Dickie's remarks were strongly strengthened by the exhibition of composition work sent in from her classes to the Territorial Fair.

Mr. Goggin closed the first afternoon's work in an address on "How Ethics Should be taught." These who know anything about the Superintendent of Education need not be told that this address was interesting. The speaker evidently believes that the teaching of right motives is the end of school training. "It is not so much what you teach the child as it

is to get the right attitude towards his work." He would make every lesson, every act, a lesson in ethics in the endeavor "to get the boy to do right because it is right to do right." Corporal punishment must be used if the child will not obey and used till the child is willing to obey, but fear should not be the final motive. On it build moral suasion. The speaker would give besides these incidental lessons, formal lessons on ethics, a story or illustration on the particular point that is to be taken up, discuss with the class the right or wrong of the action, then give short quotations, aphorisms or proverbs that bear on the lesson. The address is a difficult one to report as it was the impressive spirit that persuaded the remark that carried force.

The evening's session was held in the town hall. A report of the lecture on "Success" is given below.

Saturday's work was fully equal to that of the first day. Two lessons were taught to a class from the town school. Mr. A. D. MacLeod read a paper on Eurasia in which he outlined his method, and then with his pupils demonstrated that he could do what he had outlined. The lesson was illustrated with map and colored crayon.

Miss Green followed with a literature lesson on Burns' "A Man's a Man for a That." Good work was done in a quiet undemonstrative way. Discussion followed in which both teachers came in for some kindly criticism. In the discussions on the literature lesson the point was made that a child in the second book is prepared to have "the windows of his soul opened" towards literature as an art. Something of the flow of rhythm and of the effect of the different kinds of metre may be given. Because his attention has never been called to these things literature work in the High School is difficult.

"The Teaching of Oral Reading to Senior Pupils," was Mr. Goggin's morning subject. The address carried the teachers back to the necessity of obtaining the thought as the primary essential. No one can give what he has not. Then comes the feeling that will lead to right expression, and lastly the voice must be under control that the reader may express what he feels and thinks. Examples of exercise in inflection, articulation, etc., were given. The teacher may sometimes read for the children, but seldom their own lesson. "He can obtain from them the thought, and he should endeavor to lead them to see how that thought is to be expressed. Such questions may be asked as, 'Is that what the author means?' 'Do you think that this man said that in this way?' 'How did he feel when he said it?'"

McMurray's "Special Method in Reading" (Public School Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ill.) was highly recommended.

Mr. R. H. Bradley, of Stoney Beach, followed with his paper detailing his summer's experience in "Nature Study." His paper is published in full in this issue. In the discussion that followed many questions were asked regarding methods in undertaking the work. Mr. Goggin emphasized a point in his talk of the previous afternoon, that it was not knowledge in the child that was to be sought after, but the enquiring attitude. The supplementary readers on plant life and Jackman's "Nature Study" were recommended as sources of information for the teacher.

Mr. Campbell, of Pioneer school, gave an account of his summer's experience with "Supplementary Reading." The results were a surprise to most of his listeners, both as to the quantity of work covered and the nature of the literature. Mr. Campbell gave two twenty minute lessons a week to this work. In some six months his third and fourth classes had read of Tennyson, "Enoch Arden," and "Hospital Sketch;" of Longfellow, "Evangeline," and some other poems; of Scott, "Lady of the Lake;" of Irving, "Rip Van Winkle," "The Country Church," "The Widow and Her Son," "Spectre Bridegroom," and "Legends of Sleepy Hollow," and from other authors whose names we forget. Besides this they read the easier pieces in the higher readers. Some excellent ideas were thrown out in this paper. A plan was recommended for grouping the lessons in the readers under such headings as "Heroism," "Death," etc. A comparative study could then be made that would be exceedingly helpful as a training for higher work.

Mr. Goggin is enthusiastic on the subject of placing good literature in the hands of children. Mr. Campbell was put in the witness box and had a lively ten minutes explaining methods, giving impressions and fully detailing his work. On the question being raised

it was found that last summer every teacher, with hardly an exception, had used supplementary reading.

The Superintendent dealt with the "Revised Programme of Studies" that came into effect last July. He called the teachers' attention to the new subjects that had been added. The Inspectors were reporting that many of the schools were not teaching all the subjects laid down. No provision was made on their timetables for them. He warned the teachers that this must cease. If fault lay in the programme it should be pointed out and a change would be made. Music and Nature Study must be taken up as neither is optional.

After the question drawer had been opened the Superintendent expressed his pleasure at meeting the teachers of the district. He congratulated them on the excellence of the programme. It was exceedingly practical and should be helpful to all.

President Fenwick was satisfied that the teachers had received that encouragement and assistance that they needed. He hoped that Mr. Goggin would not go away feeling that he had been imposed on. He had taken the greater part of the work, but the teachers wanted to get all they could get out of him. He thanked Mr. Goggin on behalf of the teachers for his presence and assistance.

NOTES—WISE, NOT OTHERWISE.

"It is," said the Superintendent, "not so much what you teach the boy as it is the attitude you leave him with."

The Exhibition work sent by the Moose Jaw schools was the cause of much favorable comment on the part of the visitors and teachers.

A bookseller in Regina showed Mr. Goggin some four hundred dollars worth of teacher's helps that was ordered from him since the new programme of studies came into force. This speaks well for the teachers of the west.

The following knotty point in ethics was given once before by the Superintendent. It is still unsolved: "I find twenty-five cents on the prairie. What should I do with it? I cannot keep what is not mine. It would cost fifty cents to advertise it. Have I the right to give away what is not my own?"

—MR. GOGGIN'S LECTURE.

A large and appreciative audience gathered in the town hall on Friday evening to hear the lecture given by Mr. D. J. Goggin, Superintendent of Education, on "Success," and judging from the rapt attention given by all present to the lecturer, and the expressions of appreciation uttered by those who attended, it is needless to remark that the lecture was a decided success. At the appointed hour all the available seats in the town hall were occupied, and those who came late had to shift for themselves, or go through the painful ordeal of standing throughout the whole programme. At a quarter past eight o'clock Mr. Baker took the chair, and opened the evening's entertainment by calling upon Mr. MacLeod for an overture, after which Mr. A. D. MacLeod recited "Spasmodic Address to the Gladiators." At the conclusion of this recitation the lecturer was introduced by the chairman. In opening his lecture Mr. Goggin gave a graphic description of a certain man, who, with his musical instrument had succeeded in drawing forth such soul-stirring notes as he had never heard before. From that he proceeded to give a description of Wellington's success at Waterloo. He then touched, in effective phrases, upon the life of Dr. Livingstone, the honor attached to his success and the memory of his name.

Thus he showed that success is not the result of the honor attached to success in one particular sphere in life, nor is the applause of the multitude, but upon true moral worth and character. For although that man could by his musical skill, stir men's souls to such a state that they applauded him again and again, yet he was found dead drunk a few hours after achieving the highest success in the musical art. Notwithstanding the fact that Wellington won Waterloo, he had to fortify his house against a London mob—the people whom he had saved. Livingstone, on the other hand, dying in an African hut, received the highest honor a great nation could bestow upon him. He showed by examples that he who gained partial success in any sphere of life, is not the successful man, but he, who, like the Greeks, uniformly developed all his faculties, physically, morally and intellectually. He showed with success, that success in life is dependent on a broad and substantial education, and urged upon men the necessity of endeavoring to make a success, by mastering the details, of the profession or trade in which they are engaged.

At the conclusion of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mayor Bogie, which was seconded by the Rev. Messrs. Watson and MacLeod, each of these gentlemen bestowing well deserved compliments upon the lecturer. In reply to this vote of thanks, Mr. Goggin thanked the audience for their kind attention, and also complemented the small boys for their good behavior during the lecture, stating that it showed the effective work done in the school. After this a vocal solo was given by Miss Winnie Osterander, and then the National Anthem was sung by the audience.

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T. W. ROBINSON.

CURRENT NOTES.

Just as the ladies are laying plans for the construction of fall and winter gowns with sleeves of magnificent architectural proportions there comes the depressing announcement from the autocrats of fashion in Paris to the effect that sleeves will be made much smaller. If the usual feminine idiosyncrasy of jumping from one extreme to another is adhered to in this instance this Parisian edict means that the next crop of sleeves will be of the clinging variety, which shows the contour of the arm, whether it possess the exquisite mold of the classic Greek model or the muscular convolutions of the golf player.

The advent of the glove-fitting sleeve will be hailed with delight, no doubt, by the well-armed woman, but what of the woman with the attenuated thoracic limb? She will be up in arms at this threatened retirement of the balloon sleeve. In its capacious folds she has concealed for many months an anatomical mystery, and the summer young man has been made to cherish the sweet illusion that the summer girl has arms like the arms of Sappho. He has been compelled to forego every inclination to solve the mystery for himself, for every demonstration on his part looking toward a personal investigation has been met with a hysterical shriek warning the young man not to crush her sleeves.

There has been great diversity of opinion as to the artistic status of the balloon sleeves. Many people regard them as the acme of ugliness, and are free to declare that they are a monstrous disfigurement of the female form divine, while others maintain that they exemplify the highest ideals of artistic proportion. While the artists are quarrelling over this phase of the question it is pertinent to observe that very few men will shed a tear over the passing of the inflated sleeve. They have made numberless futile attempts at picking the sleeve, but the attempts have always resulted in a passage at arms and the discomfited masculine pedestrian has always been glad to agree to an armistice.

The balloon sleeve has been crushed on many occasions, but, like Truth, it is bound to rise again. Intendancy torse again after depression due to the springlike character of its interior arrangements. Men who have been crowded out of theater chairs and church pews by these sleeves will be particularly joyful over the decree that is promulgated from Paris. The advent of the tight fitting sleeve will mean more revenue for the owners of carriages and street cars, and there is a bare possibility that a woman and a bird cage will no longer be able to hold two seats in a crowded railway car. The poignancy of our grief over the loss sustained by art in the passing of the ample sleeve is mollified by the thought that there will be no more room in the world for weary masculine plodders and a bright prospect of the sexes getting closer together.

Over Sea Colony.

Col. Stett, governor of the Salvation Army farm in England, and Mr. Lawford an auxiliary member of the army, are in Montreal. They are the deputation dispatched by General Booth to examine the North-West district regarding its suitability for the purpose of the over sea colony. They have prepared an exhaustive report, dealing with Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. Mr. Lawford states that similar deputations will probably visit Australia, Africa, South America, and New Zealand. He is personally of the opinion that Canada would be very suitable, although the climate might tell against the selection.

German Village Night Watchmen.

A Vienna correspondent writes:—Every one who has spent a few nights in a German town or village must have been amused by the strange and original cries of the watchmen who go their rounds with cape and helmet, lantern and spear and has a different rhyme for every hour of the night. These watchmen are fast disappearing, and when the next century will have begun there will be very few left. Herr Joseph Winkler, a popular Austrian author of Krem, is going to collect all the different cries in a little book, and has sent a circular to the newspapers asking persons who are acquainted with these cries to communicate with him so that these contributions to German folklore may not be lost in oblivion.

Over the Teacups.

Agnes (haughtily)—Well, some people may be rich, but my face is my fortune. Stella—Yes? How surprising it is that some people can get along on nothing a year! Paris has given up the idea of instructing its school children in military drill. The Municipal Council has disbanded the battalions, and ordered the guns and equipments to be sold as auction.

His Happy Thought.

The drawing teacher had been giving a lesson on the cubes, and some of the pupils had mentioned boxes and various other examples of cubes. The teacher wanted still more; but, for some reason, no one could think of any. Finally a boy said: "I know what a good cube—a half a pound of butter." Why, that is excellent, cried the teacher. Now, who can give me another example as good as Henry's? After a long time she saw a hand waving wildly in the back of the room. Well, Willie, what is it? Why, the other half pound of that butter, said Willie, triumphantly.

It costs \$100,000 a year to keep up the Bois de Boulogne, but from \$40,000 to \$50,000 is derived from the park itself, and from the rents of the race courses, restaurants, and private houses in it.

WHERE THE TREASURE IS.

BY DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

Very nearly a quarter of a century ago I was on terms of considerable intimacy with an officer of the English police, who at this hour fills a position of high trust, at Scotland Yard. At the time of which I write he was a Sergeant in the force of a great provincial city; smart, alert, ambitious and resolute to get on. He and I were in one or two big things together. I had got wind of a gang of Russian forgers on one occasion and was playing detective on my own account, when the Sergeant received instructions to watch the same gang. We met, underfoot each other, and combined our forces. My silence as a journalist, purchased his, as an officer, and when at last we bagged our men we each had an "exclusive." We were engaged together in conniving at the escape of a thorough-paced swindler as might have been found in the British dominions. There was a reason for this connivance which may some day make the story worth telling. I lent the Sergeant an informal aid and countenance in the capture of a desperate defrauder in his bed room at the Queen's Hotel, and narrowly escaped being shot for my pains. When I went prowling about the slums of that great provincial city, as I did pretty often, the Sergeant was my frequent companion. And when at last he gained his heart's desire and was promoted to London, I was the only person in whom he confided the fact that the audacious capture which secured his promotion was due to chance.

I have never made notes of these matters, and the names of the people concerned in this adventure have long since slipped from memory, but the facts are clear enough. In the year 1871, and long before and after, a manufacturing jeweler, in a large way of business, kept shop in the St. Paul's Churchyard, on the right hand side as you go westward. The common kind of work was done at Birmingham; the better and more valuable jewelry was the product of skilled hands employed in a small workshop in Clerkenwell. The private clientele of the house was small, but the business transacted with "the trade" was probably as large as any in London. Only one commercial traveler was engaged, a Jewish gentleman, a man of exemplary character and charming manners, a linguist, a musician, a judge of pictures, a painter, an amateur, and a finished expert in precious stones. He had been seventeen years in the same service, and his employer's trust in him was absolute. He drew liberal commission, kept his own little family in solid comfort at his little home, was a pillar of his synagogue, a pearl among commercial travelers, and deservedly respected. I never saw this gentleman, but I can draw his portrait, and before I close this story I will let you know why. He had large eyes, with which someone of a sensitive, velvet dull sensibility, as black heart-cherry shines when dew or rain is on it. He had a well-shaped aquiline nose and an olive skin. His lips were shapely, but redder and fuller than common with men of western type. He wore his hair short, and his beard was trimmed Vandike fashion. The notable thing about him was that hair, eyebrows and beard were of a deep ruddy auburn, a color handsome in itself but a little startling and bizarre in a man of his complexion.

In the year 1870, whilst the Sergeant and I, unwitting of this gentleman's existence, were hanging on the skirts of the Russian forgers, the commercial traveler had submitted a scheme to his employer. He had employed his taste and leisure in the preparation of a number of designs for brooches, bracelets, rings, tiaras, necklets, and pendants, and he had designed and drawn with beautiful delicacy a case in which to display them. He estimated the cost of the preparation of this tray at about £20,000, and his proposal was that the tray be manufactured from his designs should be kept in the show case at St. Paul's Churchyard, whilst he should carry round with him a tray of plain black lac in illustration of style and color. Both trays were made. The real thing went into the show case, and the bogus article went on tour. The real tray was paragonized in the London and provincial newspapers, hundreds of fashionable people went to see it, orders came in briskly. The new design became a fashion, and the clever little Hebrew gentleman made so good a thing of his literal commission that he was more than paid for all his trouble. To an unobservant eye, the mimic jewelry were exactly like the real, but an expert was not to be deceived for an instant. The two trays had been set for comparison side by side outside the show case, and the traveler had made an accidental exchange. It was a little surprising, but it excited no suspicion. The jeweler sent a special messenger down to Brixton with a note of explanation, and the special messenger came back to say that the gentleman who had gone to Birmingham, and the jeweler went to his home in the suburbs quite contented and at ease. When a servant had been faithful for seventeen years in things big and little, when he has had hundreds and hundreds of thousands of pounds through his hands, and has never once been out in his accounts by a farthing, an honest man is not likely to grow mistrustful so small a seed as this. But when an answer came from Birmingham, when telegraphic inquiry elicited the fact that the traveler had not been to his customary hotel, when further inquiry proved that he had not been heard of at Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, when after four or five days his wife, for the first time since her marriage, was ignorant of his whereabouts, then things began to grow uncomfortable, and suspicion began to peer. Not at all in the direction of the dapper little Jewish gentleman. He was above suspicion, as the wife of Caesar should have been. Seventeen years of assiduity were there that some mischief had befallen him—there were hundreds of people in the world who would do murder for the fifth part

of such a booty as he carried. His employer went mournfully to the police and offered a reward for the recovery of the tray. "This," said the Sergeant, producing his hand-bill, "is the man." The manager stared, and then laughed. No, he knew that man. He was a red-haired fellow, with a beard and mustache. Shaved, and died," said the Sergeant. "Segad," said the manager, "I believe you're right. 'You know me?' says the Sergeant. "Yes," says the manager, naming him. "Very well. I take all the responsibility of this move. That man has the stolen jewels in his hat box. Let me into his room, and we'll soon see."

"It was a common lock to the hat box," said the Sergeant, concluding his story in great excitement. "I begged a hairpin from a chambermaid—one of them thick, strong hairpins, and the trick was done in a minute. There was the velvet-lined lining of the jewel case all torn out loose, and rolled into a bundle, and inside it was the whole £20,000 worth. And while we was staring at each other, like a pair of stick pins, back comes his Nib, sees me kneeling over the open hat box, snips out a hairpin, and knocks a hole clean through two sides of my new silk hat, and ruins it. Twelve-and-six it cost me, and brand-new out of Hym's shop only the week before. The manager knocks his arm up, and it nips and snips in the ceiling. It was up and tucked then for a minute, but we got him down, and I had 'em on his wrists in a jiffy. Seven years he got at the Old Bailey, and pretty cheap at that. Five hundred pound reward in a good deal to a poor man like me, but a London chance more, and that slice of luck brought both."

"That's his Nib's portrait; that there big colored photograph over the mantel shelf. His missis sold up the little house at Brixton, and I bought that at the sale for a reminder of him."

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Recent Cases in Europe in Which Scientific Evidence Has Saved Innocent People.

Despite the frequent statements of lawyers and laymen that they do not care a row of pins about expert evidence in trials, science nevertheless, both medical, physical, and chemical, is getting more and more closely allied to crime. Though it is an undoubted fact that the best experts often disagree and come to opposite conclusions on precisely the same assortment of data, there is no question that they are able to decide cases unerringly by simple applications of scientific methods.

In France this kind of testimony is highly approved of and much logical use has been made of it. There was a case recently on in the French courts, the trial of an escaped convict, and the question at issue was his identity with a prisoner known to have been tattooed. So far as the prosecutors and the Bench could judge there were no color marks on his arm, and not until a medico-legal expert was called in was the matter decided.

This expert, Leroy, applied a strong friction to the prisoner's arm. A few moments of this and the prisoner's skin, slightly bluish tint began to stand out. In time they formed the word "Sophie," and proved

THE MAN'S IDENTITY.

At Bow street, one of the famous police courts of London, a man was brought before the bar some three years ago charged with being the man who had committed the crime of the Bullock in which the man had been confined before him was Stewart, the convict, and there was other confirmatory evidence. The records of the prison seemed to describe the man as perfectly sane, and the jury could bring forward no adequate defense.

The one interesting point that came out in the course of the trial was that Stewart had a large wen on his left hand, a wen so prominent that it formed a part of his description of the prisoner. The Recorder was just about to charge the jury when an eminent surgeon, Carpuis, who happened to be in court at that time, asked permission to make an examination. He examined the prisoner and carefully and found that the man had no mark of one. Going upon the stand he testified that it would have been impossible for a wen of the size described to have been removed without leaving any mark or cicatrix. The suspected man was thereupon acquitted.

Science the other day convicted, very cleverly, a woman of murder. The woman had been a nurse in an infirmary at one time, and had been accustomed to lay out dead bodies. The coroner, the crime was undoubtedly smoothed down the clothes of her victim, placed the legs out at full length, stretched the arms out at the dead woman's side and left

THE HANDS OPEN.

When the body was found suicide was the claim brought. A doctor who investigated the case, however, declared that the suicide theory would not hold, considering that the woman had been strangled to death. The peaceful and orderly appearance of the body after such a violent death were proof positive of another hand.

Acquitted followed the scientific investigation in an English case not long ago. A man had been murdered, and one particular person was suspected of the crime. The chief piece of evidence against him was a ribcage found under his bed on which was clotted with blood and hair.

The prosecution was getting along swimmingly when the defence called in a microscopist, who testified that the hair was certainly not human, and that it was in all probability animal. It transpired that the prisoner had killed a dog and had thrown the hatchet carelessly under his bed, forgetting that it was a statement of the case that the dog would have been worth very little, but taken in connection with the oath of the scientist it was absolutely conclusive.

A Point of Law.

Lawyer—Your case would have been stronger, Mr. McGuire, if you had acted only on the defensive. But you struck first. If you had let him strike you first, you would have had the law on your side.

Mr. McGuire—Yes, O'd had 'im on my stomach a poundin' 'til 'loife out av me.

Six of the Chinese who were implicated in the recent massacre at the attack upon the European missions have been convicted of murder. It is said that the firmness of the United States and British Governments has brought the Chinese to terms, and that the trials will now be conducted with something like fairness.

HE IS A GREAT SCIENTIST

LORD KELVIN AND HIS WORK IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

Devices for Sailors.—They Have Done Much to Make Navigation Safe Where It Once Was Dangerous.—His Connection With the First Atlantic Cable.

Among the scientific men of the present day few, if any, occupy so distinguished a position as Lord Kelvin, the famous professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow university. We certainly can recall none who has contributed more to the progress of civilization. To find his compeer it is necessary to go back to earlier ages, and mention the names of such men as Watt and Stevenson and Isaac Newton. What they did in regard to steam Lord Kelvin has been one of the principal factors in doing in regard to electricity—making it a bond that connects the nations of the world. Telegraphy on land had, of course, been in general use before his time, and a successful experiment had even been made in submarine telegraphy—a line being laid so early as 1850 across the channel from Dover to Calais, but when the proposal was first made to lay a cable across the bed of the Atlantic ocean the scheme was generally looked upon as chimerical in the extreme. The difficulties in the way of carrying it out were certainly enormous, but acting in conjunction with Cyrus Field, who was facile princeps in supplying the enthusiasm and the means of war, Professor William Thomson, as he was then called, worked perseveringly at the solution of the perplexing problem, and in the face of numerous disappointments which for years baffled all other attempts, at last found his efforts crowned with success, and on August 17th, 1858, this message was flashed from shore to shore:—"Europe and America united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will toward men." A fortnight later the cable broke, and the ill-conceived delight of the croakers, and eight years more of toil and ingenuity and enterprise were required to bring

THE STUDENT'S TASK to a successful completion. Then there was no longer any doubt that the great modern miracle, as a contemporary magazine writer calls it, had at last been wrought, and hence without number were showered on the Glasgow inventor, as well as on all others who had been identified with the enterprise.

Though, however, it is principally as an electrician that the world knows Lord Kelvin, there is far from being the only capacity in which he has made invaluable additions to scientific knowledge. His sounding-machine and compass are admitted to have done more for the safety of navigation than any invention since the compass and sextant, and his patents are so numerous that the magazine writer, Mr. Arthur Warren, excuses himself on the ground of want of space from cataloguing them, and remarks that they have all contributed to the safety of the sea. His device for taking deep-sea soundings obviated the labor and uncertainty of the old modes. It is done by means of an apparatus which, when thrown overboard at the end of a wire, accurately records the depth of water at the very spot where the moving ship was when the instrument was cast. The old style was superseded—certainly took the place of guess work. By substituting piano wire for the old fishing rope, the trouble of friction was nearly overcome that the wire, offering very little resistance when going through the water, could be easily cast with the ship going at full speed, and could be hauled aboard by a man instead of by half the crew. In the old days it was hardly possible to make soundings more than once an hour. Lord Kelvin made it possible to throw a cast once every ten minutes. All waters that are frequently navigated now have their soundings so completely marked upon the charts that with Lord Kelvin's apparatus the position of a vessel can be determined in a fog as easily as in clear weather.

LORD KELVIN'S COMPASS, like many other inventions of great utility, was suggested by official wisdom when its adoption was first proposed. The Admiralty would not take it as a gift; they rejected it as an impracticable toy. That was twenty years ago. Nobody could be so unthinkingly smoothed down the clothes of her victim, placed the legs out at full length, stretched the arms out at the dead woman's side and left

Lord Kelvin, who was knighted on the completion of the great Atlantic cable in 1860, and raised to the peerage in 1892 in further recognition of his scientific achievements, is president of the Royal society, an office in which his predecessors include Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Humphrey Davy and Prof. Huxley. He has been professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow for nearly fifty years, having been appointed when he was 22 years of age, and as Mr. Warren says, the university there is as truly his home, for "he was but a year old when he went to live there with his father, Dr. James Thomson, who had been appointed professor of mathematics. That elder Thomson was also a remarkable man. He was born on a little farm, near Ballynahinch, in county Down, Ireland, and his family had dwelt for several generations, although the line was Scotch. James Thomson had, even as a lad, a huge

HUNGER FOR KNOWLEDGE. When he was between eleven and twelve years of age he learned, without the aid of a teacher and with the assistance of a few books, the principles of the sundial, and he taught himself to make dials for any latitude. Also from old volumes which he somewhat happened to unearth in his native village, he taught himself the elements of mathematics. His passion for the study seemed to be of such an extraordinary nature that his father permitted him to attend a small classical and mathematical school, in which, while still quite a youth, he became an assistant teacher. Teaching in this little school in the summer, he studied during the winters at the University of Glasgow, and at the end of his fifth year as a student there he received an appointment at Belfast. He married soon after he went

to Belfast, and in that city eight children were born to him—five sons and three daughters. The eldest of the sons bore his father's Christian name. He was two years the senior of his brother William, now Lord Kelvin. These two brothers were, as boys and men, the most devoted comrades. Neither James nor William went to school before the age of ten. Their education up to that time was imparted to them entirely by their father, who had to an amazing degree the gift of inspiring enthusiasm, and who was not only a famous mathematician, but also a fine classical scholar, and well equipped in many other departments of learning. The attachment between the father and his sons was of the closest nature, and it did much to shape the

CHARACTERS OF THE LADS.

William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) entered the University of Glasgow at the unusually early age of 11 years, and after taking the course there he went to St. Peter's college, Cambridge, graduating in 1845 as second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. Lord Kelvin as a lad was an amazing prodigy, but he did not from nearly all juvenile prodigies that one reads of in his love of fun and boyish sports. He was as active physically as he was mentally, and he set himself up with a splendid stock of health. No doubt he beheld the thought of his precociousness, and he was not only a famous mathematician, but also a fine classical scholar, and well equipped in many other departments of learning. The attachment between the father and his sons was of the closest nature, and it did much to shape the

"You will see him of a morning—a white-haired, white-bearded man of seventy—walking across the University grounds towards the laboratory; in spite of his lameness he walks so quickly that his professor's gown streams out behind him. If you address him you will be charmed by the simple, natural courtesy of his response, and by the light of kindness in his clear eyes. As he lifts his mortar-board cap you will note the height and fullness of his fine dome-shaped head, and you will feel instinctively, even if you are not aware of his identity, that you are standing in the presence of a great man, and a great-hearted one."

GOING TO EUROPE BY LAND

THE BIGGEST JOURNEY AN EXPLORER EVER CONTEMPLATED

Harry de Windt Proposes a Trip of 72,000 Miles—Starts Next March With the Expectation of Reaching London About Christmas 1897—on Behalf of Russia.

A London reporter had an interview recently with Harry de Windt, whose explorations and investigations of prison life in Siberia and walk from Peking to Calais have made him famous. Although he has been back from his Siberian wanderings only a few months, during which time he has twice crossed the Atlantic, Mr. de Windt will soon be off on another journey. "I am getting through with my book on Siberia," he said, "and in the middle of September I leave Europe by La Gascogne for New York. My contemplated journey will be the biggest I have ever attempted. In point of distance, it is exactly three times as long as any of my former journeys. I have not had much experience of sea traveling, my meter being land work. On this journey, however, I have, I believe, no

NASTY BIT OF WORK to encounter. But, as it will be long when I cross it, I shall assume it to be land. "I am going from America to Europe overland. My objective is to explore Alaska and the northern parts of Siberia—a task which has never been accomplished—and to study the condition of political affairs in Yakutsk. After the conclusion of a lecturing tour next March, I shall leave Vancouver and proceed to Sitka, on the Alaska-Canadian frontier. Thence an eight days' journey will take me to Nenana, St. Elias, where I hope to form my expedition and to pick up my dogs, sledges, instruments and natives. Starting in a westerly direction, I intend to cross that absolutely unknown part of Alaska lying between Mount St. Elias and through the Wrangell Mountains to the extreme northwestern point at Alaska on the American Continent. This part of the journey will take at least four months. I can only proceed further in midwinter because the ice on Behring Straits will then be formed. "I expect to leave Prince of Wales Cape about January, 1897. In crossing Alaska there is no danger from natives, but the extremes of temperature are great and the cold is frightful."

I shall sleep in the open. I know I shall also have to cross two chains of mountains, each of which is as high as Mount Blanc. Beyond this, Alaska is a terra incognita, and I can only imagine what I shall have to encounter.

"One of the chief difficulties will be the crossing of Behring Straits. From Prince of Wales Cape, on the American Continent, to East Cape in Asia on the opposite shore of the Straits a distance of thirty-two miles will take me about eight days. I have made special arrangements, besides the dogs and sledges, for India rubber boots, which, while light for transport, will not be easily injured by ice floes or crushed by the pack.

"On reaching East Cape, the most easterly point of Asia, I shall proceed to Ghiglijsk, a distance of 1,000 miles; thence to Okhotsk, a further stage of 800 miles; and from there to Yakutsk. This part of my journey will be done by dogs, and finally by reindeer, then by dogs, and finally by reindeer. From Yakutsk I shall proceed by river steamer to Irkutsk, thence by post road to Yomsk, and by my old route home through Russia. I hope to reach London about the end of 1897, after travelling over 22,000 miles."

Sufficient Cause.

I hear Mrs. Young-Wife has doubts of her husband's sanity. For what reason? He told her she was a better cook than his mother.

A New Malady.

How did all the people in this town appear to be afflicted with St. Vitus' dance? They're not. That's the bishop's dog.

AUTHORITIES ALL DIFFER—HERE
ARE SIMPLE RULES.

Secondly, polyporous, or pore bearing, which in the place of gills there is a fine spongy substance. Closely allied with the polyporous is the boletus, in which the stem is quite distinct and well defined and the pores or tubes are easily separated from each other.

Peaches in Various Forms.

Dried Fruit.

Aunt Ban's Cream Puffs.

Boston Baked Beans.

Soak over night in cold water, 1 quart white pea beans. In the morning drain the water, put them into a kettle, cover with fresh cold water with 1 teaspoonful saleratus. When the water is scalding (not hot (not boiling), drain again, rinse and put the beans into a bean pot, with 1 lb. New England salt pork that has been scraped and slashed through the rind. Put it into the centre of the beans, ring the rind around the outside of the beans, about 2 inches below the top of the bean pot. Pour over two tablepoons Porto Rico molasses and cover with hot water. Bake 12 hours.

KEPT IN A GILDED CAGE.

Queer Stories From the Court of St. Petersburg About the Unhappy Princess Who Was Forced Into a Political Marriage.

Three times the czarina burst into tears at the breakfast table and hurried away leaving the depot of Russia to think how cleverly he was taming her. But after leaving him the third time, she determined to let him vent his spleen elsewhere. For weeks she

TOOK HER MEALS ALONE,
inaccessible to the appeals from her mother-in-law at first, and finally from Darmstadt

CANARIES FOR CONVICTS
gan Prisoners Keep Them for Com-
fort and Raise Them for Profit.

There are few defects in our nature as glaring as not to be veiled from observation by politeness and good breeding.—Stanislaus.

The art of using moderate abilities to advantage wins praise, and often acquire more reputation than real brilliancy.—*Rochefoucault*.

Constructing a Farm Bridge.

What to Do Next:

We know of men who think they are doing the most important thing in the world, and who are far wiser to go to seed upon their place, without attention to the future. I have seen a man, surely, the dock, one plant of which would seed down a whole farm, should be considered one of the most important things to be attended to. We know of men who drive around in rickety wagons, tires loose, wheels rattling, loose ready to fall to pieces, and who are not aware of the danger when the fact is the next thing they should do would be to get a new wagon or to repair the old one. The same farmer runs his mowing machine, his reaper, his plow and cultivators with bolts loose and everything shaky and rickety, thinking he knows what is best to do next; whereas, the first thing he should do is to get a new one.

Possibly you should inform your wife that she has been a good devoted helpmate. Perhaps you should give your boys a holiday. Possibly you should all take a day off together for a picnic or other excursion.

Advantage of Raising Draft Horses

Now with the draft horse all this is different. He needs no particular training. He is naturally quiet and has a good disposition. He is level headed as a rule and gives very little trouble to any one. It is his nature to be so. The flighty, nervous temperament of the race horse is foreign to his make-up. Once well broken (and this is a comparatively easy matter) he is as valuable as with years of training.

So we say the best horses for the average farmer to raise are the heavy draft. They will do the work on the farm much more easily than the lighter horse and be ready to be put upon the market at any time.

Flowers at the Fairs.

However, the fault is not so much in the amount offered as it is in the arrangements of the varieties, etc., and many of our iris are way behind the times and are "bad numbers." This should not be, it is detrimental to any fair, as well as to flower culture in general. Let all those who can interest themselves in this important work and do all possible to bring about a change in this matter.

A word to the management of fairs might not be out of place. Look well to your floral department. Take an interest in it. See that good buildings and conveniences are supplied and you will find one of the best departments of your fair.

Art thou in misery, brother? Then, pray be comforted. Thy grief shall pass away. Art thou elated? Ah! be not so; temper thy joy; this, too, shall pass away.—Paul H. Hayes

Consumption.

Valuable medicine and two bottles of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. L. A. LUTHER, CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 8c. per line; non-legal measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"Add what is right, is right. Would it were worthier!"—Byron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

THE CREAMERY.

Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered by this institution it has at last compelled recognition and is now one of the important industries of the district. During the past year a large sum of money has been made available that would otherwise have been lost, and the preparation for 1896 guarantees a large addition to the amount distributed in 1895. It is really one of the necessities for successful mixed farming, and now that confidence is fully reposed in its management the success of the Moose Jaw Creamery is assured.

In conversation with Prof. Robertson we are assured that the Moose Jaw butter is equal to the best in the world and in competition brought one-half cent per pound more than other butter on the market. A consignment that was sent to Bristol gave such satisfaction that an order was sent to Montreal for more, and as stated above the price paid was 18c. per lb. while the market price was only 17c. per lb.

The creamery is now past its experimental stages, and we mention these facts to show that the institution is deserving of more support from its patrons than it is at present getting. At the beginning of the present season the directors submitted a plan that was intended to recoup the capital and meet obligations that had been assumed in construction.

Being under government supervision and operated for the benefit of the people it was contended that a system of compulsory subscription would not be tolerated. So that while the patrons have obtained the highest market price for their butter and enjoyed the profits of the creamery the present shareholders have advanced cash to keep the concern running. This is not as it should be and although not permissible where compulsory, the plan of the directors conveys their wish and all who have been benefitted should come forward and subscribe voluntarily on the basis as defined by the directors. This would place the creamery on a good financial basis and relieve those who have been struggling to keep it in existence and who are really entitled to better treatment.

MATTERS OF TRADE.

Not very long ago representatives of the Dominion visited Australia with a view of extending our trade relations. We were led to believe that a grand market in the antipodes only awaited developing. As loyal Canadians we were led to seek a market among our own people no matter what the inconvenience or cost. To justify the expenditure required to send this representative abroad the enterprise of the Government was landed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The matter seems to have dropped with his return, and it might be interesting if the people were taken a little into the confidence of the government and informed when this great market will be available. The present low price of produce is very discouraging to those who have been hoping for the best and been buoyed up by the assurance of politicians who enjoy a trip to Australia and use the simplicity of those who provided the funds to accomplish the desired end.

In matters of luxury, those who have the means can obtain whatever they want; those who have not should be permitted to deal where they can buy the cheapest. We are not all aware of the cost of an ocean steamer. We can, however, guess near enough to assume that considerable capital is required to build and equip one for ocean service. The dangers of shipwreck, etc., makes the business very hazardous so that those who invest want a large percentage on their money. In such a case, freight rates must necessarily be high and articles of consumption become luxuries in transit. To meet the trade at either end of the line a satisfactory market value must be placed on the goods offered. The freight is high, the middle man wants his profit, and to even things up and make the article appear reasonable the consumer is charged up with the freight and the producer with the profits of the middleman, which leaves him a very small margin and still makes the article high to consumers. In other words the earnings of consumers in either Australia or Canada would not stand the cost of living if either was compelled to buy altogether from the other, and producers could not realize the cost of production. There is a trade among nations of the earth that is created by mutual necessities, and no matter what the distance a limited amount of business will always be transacted, but to imagine a compulsory line of commerce can be established diagonally across the earth seems among the impossibilities. A market nearer home would be more acceptable and look vastly more sensible.

Every column in a newspaper contains from ten to twenty-two thousand distinct pieces of metal; the displacement of one of which would cause a blunder or a typographical error. And yet some people think it strange when they can find an error in the newspaper. When they see a word with the wrong letter in it or a misplaced one they are sure they could have spelled the word right and they are happy for a whole day and go around telling how the editor made a mistake.—Press and Printer.

The editor of an exchange says: A wisely-conducted newspaper is like a banquet; everything is served up with a view to variety. Help yourself to whatever you wish and do not condemn the entire spread because pickles and onions may be included. If you do not relish them somebody else will find them palatable. Be generous and broad enough to select gracefully such reading matter from the newspaper as will be agreeable to your mental taste. You, as an individual, are not compelled to swallow everything. We do not think alike on every subject; and it is a good thing, as it makes more variety, and "variety is the spice of life."—Press and Printer.

A Record Breaker.

The world's record for railroad speed over great distances, was broken, on October 24th by a special train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, which ran from 100th street, Chicago, to Buffalo Creek, Buffalo, a distance of 510 1/10 miles in 481 minutes and 7 seconds, an average speed of 63.60 miles an hour. This time includes stops. Exclusive of stops the run was made in 470 minutes and 10 seconds, an average speed of 64.98 miles an hour.

Imprisoning the Arm.

"Your worship," said the wily solicitor who was defending the stalwart prisoner in the dock, "you cannot possibly convict my client of housebreaking. I submit, sir, that neither morally nor legally can you convict him. I will tell you why. Mr. Sikes here, as the evidence clearly proves, did not break into any house at all. He found the parlor window open, as the witnesses admit, and all he did was to put in his right arm and remove some unimportant articles. Now, sir, Mr. Sikes' arm is not he himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for a fault committed by only one of his limbs."

"Very well, sir," said the cautious Solomon on the bench. "I have heard of a similar defense before to-day, so I find the prisoner's arm guilty and sentence it to six months' imprisonment. The gentleman himself can accompany it or not as he chooses. Mr. Clerk, record the sentence."

Then Mr. Sikes smiled a little and the plan of the defense became apparent as he quietly proceeded to unscrew his guilty cork arm and leave it in the custody of the court.—Liverpool Mercury.

JUST ARRIVED

: CAR : LOAD : STOVES :

BASE BURNERS! SOFT COAL HEATERS!
COAL COOKING STOVES! RANGES!

Full Assortment! Direct from Manufacturers!

Call and see these stoves before purchasing.

Prices Low.

R. BOGUE.

HITCH UP THE HORSES.

The Workman and Farmermen a Spanking Good Team.

(Labor President William Small in Winnipeg People's Voice.)

As it is, by the enactment of unjust laws that we have been placed in our present position, so there we must, by taking our place amongst the lawmakers, do away with those laws and replace them with ones which will place all men on an equal footing. And what better plan can we pursue for the attainment of our purpose than to hitch horses with the other branch of the army of producers—the farmers, who are organizing for independent political action all over the country. There is, or ought to be, a natural bond between the working men of the city and the farmer; they are the two wealth-producing classes. All the others are engaged, not in producing wealth, but in distributing the wealth produced by the two above mentioned, and of course, they take good care that as large a share as possible of the wealth finds its way into the coffers of the producer, but into their own.

Now, a political union of the farmers of Manitoba should, if truly and faithfully carried out, result in Manitoba being represented in Ottawa in the next Dominion Parliament by six farmers and one workman. Of course this means the tearing up by the roots of a great many old and cherished beliefs, notably the one that a man must be true to his political party, no matter what the action of that party may be, no matter how far they may have drifted from their tradition. So long as they continue to hold the party shibboleth, so long must we continue to answer, Great is Dunno, of the Ephraim, and go on voting for the wily politician, who comes to you with flattering speeches, telling of the great benefits he had conferred on you. I see nothing to prevent the farmers of Manitoba and ourselves going to Ottawa in the same boat.

Compare our platform with that of the Patrons of Industry and in their essential points they are wonderfully alike; compare our interests and they are still more alike. Both are producers of wealth and both are being exploited by middle men on all sides, until life for either is hardly worth living. It is now getting every day more and more, not so much a struggle for existence as it is a struggle how much wealth we can produce and how little of it we will be allowed to retain in our own hands. Brothers, we both need free land, free money and free transportation as well as free men, and we want them badly, and we will never get them until we arise in our might and go and get them for ourselves. So long as we continue to elect those who are living off the proceeds of our toil so long will we remain in the hole that we are in at present.

You Don't Have to Swear Off

says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco substitute. "We know of many cases where No-To-Bac, one of the most perfect, pleasant, and delicious of all tobacco substitutes, has been used for two or three years, and the result has been that the smoker of tobacco makes him sick. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by W. W. Bole no cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal."

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the flower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

A Beautiful Picture.

FREE.

The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune.

The highest, brightest and best family newspaper published in Canada west of Lake Superior, is again to the front with an unparalleled offer. The paper for the balance of this year is given free to all new subscribers for 1896—that is 81 issues the paper from now to the first of January, 1897. Besides this great offer the publishers are presenting every subscriber for the coming year with a magnificent premium picture entitled.

"THE FAMILY PETS."

This picture has been painted specially for the Tribune by one of the best lithographic artists in Canada and could sell in the open market for more than the amount asked for both the paper and the picture. It is a work of art that will adorn the walls of any drawing room. It can be obtained only by subscribers to the Weekly Tribune. It will be ready for distribution about the beginning of November and will be sent to subscribers in the order in which subscriptions are received.

The Weekly Tribune—the great family paper of the North-West and the champion of the people's rights—for 15 months, and this beautiful picture, all for One Dollar. Send in your orders now. Address: THE TRIBUNE PUB. CO., WINNIPEG.

R. L. SLATER

wishes to inform the public that his

- FALL - STOCK -

Is Now Complete.

Overcoatings in Montanacs, Naps, Beaver, Meltons, Pilots, Pen Jackets, Black French Worsteds in all shades and fancy checks, Cheviots, English, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Black French Trousering and Fancy Strips, Rubber Coats, Fur Collars and Cuffs in Otter, Beaver, Nutria, and Persian Lamb. The above lines are all new goods.

PRICES RIGHT FOR CASH & CASH ONLY.

FIT AND FINISH GUARANTEED.

R. L. SLATER,

Merchant Tailor.

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.

Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$3 to \$8 a pair. Tweeds, from 60c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 50c. to 70c. Shirts, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$20.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the traveling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest

—ROUTE—

—To the—

OLD - COUNTRY!

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.

Numidian—Allan Line..... Oct. 19

Sardinian—Allan Line..... Oct. 20

Labrador—Dominion Line..... Oct. 23

Lake Huron—Beaver Line..... Oct. 26

Lake Superior—Beaver Line..... Nov. 6

FROM NEW YORK.

Germanic—White Star Line..... Oct. 23

Teutonic—White Star Line..... Oct. 30

New York—American Line..... Oct. 23

Paris—American Line..... Oct. 26

State of California..... Oct. 9

Southwest—Red Star Line..... Oct. 23

Westernland—Red Star Line..... Oct. 26

Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$70, \$80, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$16 and upwards.

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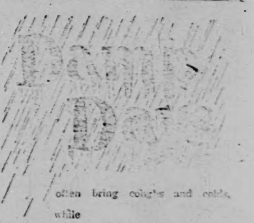
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All seats free and unappropriated.

NATURE STUDY.

An Interesting Paper on Plant Life.

The following paper by Mr. R. H. Bradley, of Stoney Beach, was read at the Moose Jaw Teachers' Association Convention, which met here on Friday and Saturday of last week, and is published by request of the Convention:—

I purpose giving you my experience with Plant Life along the line of methods, success and impressions. As my work in this branch has been almost all experimental, I am not, in all cases, able to defend my methods. As to success I hope to have more next year. My impressions so far are good.

During the latter part of winter we prepared some pieces of wood and branches with twigs on them and proceeded somewhat as follows:—Where is the oldest wood to be found? What is called? When is the new wood added? Where? What is that white part around the outside called? What makes the circular markings? Are any of them bigger than others? What caused them to be that way? Does a tree grow more in a wet year than in a dry one? Then taking a twig: What is the soft spongy substance in the centre called? How does it differ from the wood? Notice those marks that look like the spokes of a buggy wheel. Who has seen them in a board? What are they called? Did you ever notice them in furniture that was not painted? Do painters ever try to imitate them? Let us look at the bark. Is it the same as the wood? Is it joined to it? Is there an exact division? I also tried to explain by drawing the cells on the board how some woods would bend more than others. Most of the pupils didn't care much for cells made of chalk lines.

The next lesson I tried was the arrangement of branches and buds. We saw how in some the branches were opposite, in others alternate, and in one case there were three buds in one round of a string wound as a spiral around the branch. The intention of this lesson was to show plan and purpose in plant growth, but as we had not range enough of specimens it was not what it should have been.

Meanwhile we planted some seeds in boxes,—the bean, pea, sunflower, corn, wheat, pumpkin, melon, and scarlet runner. We could not see them as they grew so we tried globets with some thin cloth tied over the top. As the seeds began to sprout we watched them and saw how the little plant, so nicely covered up to keep it from the winter, was growing. We noticed the different parts of the seeds and tried to learn the names "covering," "seed leaves" and "embryo." I tried to get the name *cotyledon* for seed leaf and also the division into mono cotyledonous and di cotyledonous plants.

We saw the roots going down and wondered what they were after and why they did not go upwards. We turned some of the seeds in the boxes with the roots up, but in a day or so they had turned the seed to suit themselves again, so we thought they must have some idea in doing that and I told the children they had better ask the folks at home if they knew.

By and by the plants in the glasses stopped growing so I got some sugar and starch and we saw how it dissolved in water. Then I explained how the seed was made up of sugar and starch to feed the young plant and that when that was all done the poor little plant would die if it did not get food from some where. Then we supposed that was why the roots wanted to go down into the soil instead of up. I would have liked to get the function of the leaves in the same way but I did not see how it could be done without a microscope. I think the plants in the glasses were a success as I heard that nearly every mother in the section was bothered with the children wanting to grow plants in glasses at home.

We got some Balm-of-Gilead buds and cutting them lengthwise and crosswise tried to see and also to draw on states what the sections looked like.

Then we tried to unfold them. We also examined many of the buds we found opening on the prairie and I tried to lead the pupils to see that leaves were folded, the scales on the outside and the varnish over all as a matter of care and protection to the young plant. I think that such observations on plant life continued should lead the pupil to trust the protecting care that surrounded the young plant.

As the flower buds around us opened out we examined them. We took the question method as before (specimen in hand): Do the plants grow in clusters or are they single? Do the stems branch out or are there just one with a flower on top? Then what is the color of the flower? What use is the color? To attract? To the doer? The pupils did not know. I told them to ask the folks at home. Then I told them that the row of colored hairs was called a whorl and that a row of leaves around a stem was called a whorl. Do you see another whorl? Where is it? What use is it to the plant? Was it any use before the bud opened out? Well we call that whorl which is colored the corolla and that which is green the calyx. Then we pulled the plants to pieces (which we should not have done) to get the names petal and sepal.

The next lesson we took was on the stamen and pistil of a flower but we had no glass and so could not see the pollen very well and did not succeed so well but I tried to explain how the pollen had to get from the stamens to the pistil before the seed could start to grow. Then we wondered if the plant was not glad to have the bees come to see it sometimes so that they might by moving around help to move the pollen or even to carry it from one plant to another, or if the flowers liked the wind to come or the rain to visit them.

We found by examining the flowers that those which were upright had the anthers above the pistil while in drooping flowers the stamens were nearly always shorter, so that they were still above. That the plant wanted the pollen to get to the pistil. Object: To show that there was purpose and plan in the creation of flowers. That they are not an accident, nor is the way they grow.

During the summer we had a lesson or two on leaves, chiefly to get the names of the parts, but as we had not the equipment we could not get the function and there was not the interest there should have been. I have yet to do something along the line of dissemination of seeds and with roots.

I think I made many mistakes in the work with flowers. Those we examined were either pulled or dug up, there I think should never be done, there is no use trying to teach a child and protect it if in the very next lesson you pull two or three dozen flowers.

I would have liked to have taken some field lessons, but I was afraid that about twenty-four hours after the second one, I would hear that "the teacher and all the kids were harp' around the prairie most of the day, snoring gophers."

I also tried to teach some of the botanical names. I did not succeed, and I am firmly convinced that nobody ever will, without having this subject in the eyes of his class.

I think we want a new Botany among our textbooks with a little less "endogenous and exogenous, poly petalous and gamosepalous," etc., etc., and a little more meaning and sense in it.

As to success,—I know the children were interested. I also believe they have gained power in observation and expression. As to success in my chief aim in teaching elementary science, viz., to lead the child to think the thoughts of nature and reason from nature, it seems to me that if this subject is continued to the end of his school course, he may have a reasonable basis for a common sense belief in a creating and beneficent Providence.

I think the study of nature may be compared to a rare old violin. In the hands of a skilled performer it awakens feelings that makes us better and that forever, but in the hands of an amateur it is comparatively useless. As teachers we should all realize the importance and necessity of keeping in mind the three chief objects of Nature Study. 1st, to interest the child; 2nd, to inspire him with a love for nature; 3rd, to lead him to see the higher side of nature and to reason therefrom. But how are we to interest the child in that to which we ourselves have been blind and indifferent? How are we to inspire him with that love when probably for the last eighteen or twenty years we have not noticed nor stopped to observe a flower, in our eager race for bread and butter and for dollars and cents? We have had little teaching in this subject. Many of us are, I am sure, reluctant to commence the work. It is not one of the old familiar acquaintances, and we lack the confidence in our power to do. Therefore am I a little skeptical of a very great success being made of this study, for a time at least.

But when we consider the great masses, who, on account of this swiftly flying American life of ours, must leave school say at twelve years of age and then think of what a good education means, and of its being our duty to do the most good to the greatest number. I think we cannot let the Nature Study go. In the many sided interest which we wish to give the

child to carry out into the world that he may at least be able to bear his own company at times, where can we find better material than that of his natural environment? We all know how strongly the beautiful in plant and flower appeals to the young child and has and may appeal to us. Then let us strive to affirm and maintain this love in our younger pupils and to restore it in our older classes and in ourselves.

But hoping we all have the power and confidence, then I think Nature Study the most important on our programme. We all agree that every grade should love food fitted to its stage of progress. Let us look at the child. Does the little two-year-old go round and round the stove and study its every peculiarity for a month at a time, when he can first walk to see the world? I don't think so. He goes to every corner of the house to see them all and especially to the one where the sugar is. He also has a great interest in anything that moves or does anything or that is pretty to look at. He does not wish to study anything very deeply, but he does wish to study as wide a range of things as possible. In Nature I think we find good material to give him and plenty of it. He loves the flowers and will gladly express his thoughts about them. He would sooner count the dog's toes than so many matches with the ends cut off. The fact of his having to look at the things about him many times to find out something new every time, will make him wish to observe things and also give him the power to do so well.

When we have led him gradually and insensibly to see the adaptability of everything in life to its place and use, and of every part of everything to the thing itself, when he sees that everything in nature is true, as one writer has said, "even thus and thus and thus he will see the plan and purpose in life and will feel and believe in the care and protection that everything is surrounded by. Then I think with a few lessons from White we can safely checkmark that portion of our programme headed by "Nature."

In the words of Professor Scott, "We want our child not merely to develop his powers but we want these powers to crystallize into habits. We want him not merely to have the power of seeing clearly but we want him to have the habit of seeing exactly, but we want him to form the habit of a clear vision and truthful expression. We want him habitually to think about his surroundings, to form the habit of personal investigation, to depend upon himself and grow by self activity."

"Nature study and the methods best exemplified in nature study, rightly pursued with, I am firmly convinced, be a most efficient means of developing our child, our infant of possibilities, into a true man, in a bundle of true habits."

"Not only has he to be cultivated. He should be led to higher things. Without the love of nature, the discoveries of the mysteries in plant and animal life, the growing conception of plan and purpose in nature, the ideas of unity and of relation, of the laws of life and of death, which is a study brings him a better and broader mind, and leads him up from Nature to Nature's God."

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John got the Rheumatism and Muscular Pain again etc. Why not try the Great South American Kidney Cure? my wife got me cured like magic.

For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the back so severely that I could not even sit. I tried it and was soon going about again. S. C. HESTER, Seattle's Canada.

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ALL KINDS AND SIZES. Plain and Wedding made to order.

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Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and bear it at once by using "Pain Killer".

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain. Beware of cheap imitations of name or make unless it can be verified.

Goes to Europe for Treatment

Suffering For Years from Insomnia and Nervous Debility—Prostrated, Exhausted—No Vitality—No Rest Until "Nature's Sweet Restorer," South American Nervine Tonic, Built up the Nervous Organism, and Gave Back to the Wearied and Exhausted Nerve-Centres their Wonted Vigor.



ADOLPHE LABODIE, B.C.L., J.P., OF THE WELL-KNOWN LE AL. FRERES LABODIE & LABODIE, MONTREAL.

For four generations the remarkable family of LaBodie have been prominently identified with the legal and professional life of Montreal. A long line of active, intellectual men, whose ambition to rise to prominence meant a constant drain upon the nerve forces and a tremendous demand for brain power. Mr. Adolphe LaBodie, B.C.L., J.P., etc., has for seventeen years been actively engaged in the legal profession, living, as the duties of intellectual men of this fast age demand, beyond the reserve limit of natural nerve force, requiring more of the nerve centres at the base of the brain than they can possibly fulfil, which always results in nervous prostration, dyspepsia, hot flashes, insomnia, constipation, and attendant evils.

Mr. LaBodie spared neither time nor money to obtain relief, went to Europe for special treatment, all to no purpose. His attention being directed to South American Nervine Tonic, he concluded to try it. Result—immediate relief from insomnia, and a perfect and permanent cure from all other disorders, with but five bottles of the Nervine.

There is reason in all things: business reasons in business, truthful reasons in truth. Mr. LaBodie's statement herewith is the truthful reason why, if South American Nervine Tonic cured him, it will cure you. It is the nerve builder for brain workers. Brain and stomach cannot both work at the same time with healthful and happy issues. One must suffer. Intense intellectual activity produces indigestion because the brain is consuming all the nerve power. South American Nervine Tonic holds nature to a happy poise, and life and its duties swing to fruitful success.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

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INSURANCE SWINDLING

OF CUNNING CONSPIRATORS AND THEIR AWFUL CRIMES.

Noted Cases Recalled By Life Insurance Men—A Record of Many Tragic Events, Where Money Was Secured By Murder, Arson and Deceit.

The murderous wake of that arch fiend and conspirator, Holmes, with all its horrible inhuman revelations, has proved beyond doubt that in the matter of swindling life insurance companies his efforts have been unequalled in the past. Yet the records of these companies show the bloody work of many another practical hand besides the one that has through its cunning strokes kept the nerves of several nations at a high tension for some time past. The idea of taking human life in order to defraud life insurance companies is by no means a new one, yet less often resorted to than those of feigning death or of the "mysterious" and "sudden" disappearances. It will be found that up to the advent of Holmes one death was usually sufficient to satisfy the person manipulating these crimes, while in his case whole families had to be sacrificed in order for one policy to be cashed.

From reviewing the records preserved by life insurance companies, it appears that

THE FIRST CASE

where a company ever convicted a man or woman of swindling it by feigning death occurred in London about the year 1730. In this case a man and woman figured. The woman was 20 years old and the man middle-aged. She was insured in favor of her husband, and a short time after apparently took sick, and the physician got to her in time to see her die, or at least he thought she was dead, and returned his verdict to that effect. It is not known just what means she employed to successfully deceive the physician. It may have been one of those East Indian tricks of tongue swallowing; at any rate, the coffin was duly balanced and buried, and the fake was successfully carried out, and the money on the policy received. Some time after the husband moved away and was living again with the woman who was supposed to be dead, when the funds ran low and the same scheme was again practiced. The clever couple continued to move along in this line until the wife had been buried four times when the fraud was discovered.

The case of Thomas Myers at Elwood, Ind., is one of still more recent occurrence, in which the deceased was insured for \$11,500, and died suddenly and was buried. As certain suspicious circumstances surrounded the death, the grave was opened with the intention of noting a post-mortem examination, but the coffin was found to be empty. It is thought that the body was removed by persons who feared the developments of such a move, and four people have been arrested.

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY

In July, 1872, a case occurred near Baltimore, which, in its main features, somewhat resembled the Holmes-Pietzel case. The plan was that of placing a body in a building, burning the building and on the disappearance of the person insured get the insurance money—a matter of some \$25,000.

About four miles from Baltimore, on the York road, a cottage was leased by W. S. Goss, of that city, for the evident intention of making certain chemical experiments. One afternoon, in the presence of his wife, in-law, Wm. Underzook, Goss went to the cottage. In the evening a neighbor dropped in and after an hour the lamp went out and refused to burn. Underzook left with the neighbor to secure a lamp from his house, and there spent some time waiting. When the two returned they found the cottage wrapped in flames. It was Underzook's theory that Goss had been burned, and on the following day the charred remains of a body were found. It was paid off for that of Goss, and suit was brought for the recovery of the \$25,000 for which they found his life had been insured. It was supposed that the chemicals had exploded, but the insurance company was suspicious about the matter, and on investigating found that the man whose body was found had had no teeth, while Goss's wife testified that her husband had had a sound set of teeth, but in spite of this and other facts the Courts decided in favor of Mrs. Goss.

On June 30, 1875, Underzook arrived in the little village of Jessupville, Penn., where he had spent his boyhood and where his parents still lived. He was accompanied by a stranger, to whom meals were served in the little hotel, and on that same night he and the stranger left in company with the man. He returned alone about midnight, and the next morning blood was found on the buggy and a blanket and oil-cloth were missing. About a week later a farmer discovered the place where the stranger was buried, near the country road, and the murder came out.

Underzook was arrested in Baltimore and removed to the Chester County Jail, and he was hanged at West Chester in 1874. It developed that Goss was a drinking man, and after his disappearance drank more than usual. Through fear that he might at some time when intoxicated reveal the whole secret, Underzook conceived the idea of putting him out of the way.

THE PALMER MURDER

The case of William Palmer, a Liverpool surgeon, was one of unusual sensationalness, and occurred in 1856. He murdered his father-in-law, mother-in-law, his wife and four children, all of whose lives were insured in his favor.

In 1856 the Travelers' Insurance Company bought a case whose execution was fraught with unusual ingenuity. A man of the name of John H. Sargent secured a \$2,000 accident policy at Beloit, Wis. He came from Rockford, Ill., with a woman of the name of Follett, and was days before the two were married, both were insured in favor of each other. In about a month after the company was informed that Sargent was dead. Payment was refused by the insurance company. A suit followed, in which a photograph of the man Sargent, who was supposed to be drowned, was introduced and identified by Mrs. Sargent as being that of her husband. An expert made out the name of the photographer, and the original of the picture was found to be a man living in a small town in Illinois, and the conspirator abandoned the suit and fled the country.

Another case of practically the same character was that of Mrs. Mary D. Davis, of Richmond, Ind., who carried a \$25,000 policy. She mysteriously disappeared for

several weeks. Sometime after a decomposed body was found in a neighboring forest that was identified as that of Mary Davis. The coroner's verdict sustained this theory. Several years later she was discovered living at Greensburg, Penn.

SUICIDE TRICK

Suicide as a means of defrauding companies has often been tried. William Callender, of York, Penn., in 1851, rode on horseback to Harrisburg and insured his life for \$5,000, and on his way back bought arsenic and died of self-poisoning. No insurance was recovered on the policy.

Captain Calvores, a United States navy officer, was one of the first of these modern attempts to defraud insurance companies. Dr. Hunter, a well-known and reputable physician, hired a thug named Graham to kill Armstrong. Armstrong owed Hunter money, and Hunter had Armstrong while insured to secure the debt. The hired assassin struck only one blow with a hammer, which he dropped, and then fled. By a strange oversight, one of those utterly unexplainable oversights, the hammer that struck the blow was marked with Hunter's name, he having furnished it to the thug. Hunter's reputation was, however, so well established that he almost succeeded in escaping detection by claiming that Graham stole the hammer from him. Graham did not finish his work, and Armstrong was carried home with a fractured skull, and was in a fair way to recover, when Hunter, under the guise of friendship, obtained access to his room, and deliberately removed the bandages and stuck a probe into the brain of his victim. Then he replaced the bandages, but he was unskillful, and the dead man's condition attracted attention. An examination of the wound disclosed what had taken place, and Hunter was arrested. He had plenty of money, and a battle royal followed in the Courts. The accused was convicted and hanged.

Can Solder Glass.

M. Margot has taken advantage of the singular fact that aluminum, zinc and magnesium, when fused, will adhere to glass, in order to introduce a new style of decoration, namely, glass coated with these metals. The pure metals require a very high temperature to melt them; for instance, 1,112 degrees Fahrenheit in the case of aluminum, but M. Margot has found that alloys of the metals possess the same property. An alloy of 30 parts tin and 10 parts aluminum melts at 600 degrees Fahrenheit, while an alloy of 95 parts tin and 5 parts of zinc melts at 302 degrees Fahrenheit. Both of these alloys have a fine, untarnishable luster. Moreover, one can actually solder glass with them as easily as one solders two metals, either by warming in an oven the two surfaces of glass to be united and applying the solder as one does sealing wax, or with the ordinary soldering iron.

War Trains

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just had completed at Montreal after many months of labour, two special military or war trains, which comprise fourteen cars for the men, two cooking cars, two Pullman cars for the officers, two cars for wines and stores, and two dining cars. The officers' cars are fitted up in luxurious style, and contain staterooms, lavatory, smoking-rooms, etc. Each train consists of eleven cars and engine, and has ample accommodation for nearly four hundred. With these fast war trains, the C.P.R. expects to be able to cover the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific in five and a half days.

Athletics and Success.

Some new facts have been brought out in regard to the much-discussed question as to whether athletic prowess when at college is of any benefit to a man in his future career. The various athletic contests of Oxford and Cambridge have been followed up and the achievements of their members in afterlife noted. It has been discovered that the Oxford "Varsity" crew have contributed to the country 31 magistrates, 4 doctors, 8 commanding officers, 1000 clerics, 1000 lawyers, and 1000 other eminences. To the credit of Cambridge are 80 leaders of the church militant in high standing, 50 magistrates, 2 doctors, 2 generals and 1 colonel.

Settle or Leave.

Mrs. Hashmore—You'll have to settle up or leave.

Summer Boarder—Thanks, awfully! The last place I was at they made me do both.

Convincing Proof.

Stranger, is this a healthy neighbor house agent—Healthy! See that man over there?

Yes.

Well, he's got rich in two years ago. Who is he?

He sells boys' clothes.

Both Might Improve.

Workingman—If you fellows wot work wid your heads would do a little hand-work once in a while, you'd walk straighter.

Scientist—True.

And if you men wot work with your hands would do a little head-work once in a while, you'd think straighter.

FOR A ROYAL PORTRAIT.

MR. BELL-SMITH OBTAINS A SITTING FROM HER MAJESTY.

Preparations Made for the Great Picture of the Death of Sir John Thompson—The Queen an Excellent Model—Other Distinguished Persons Who Will Appear in the Picture.

Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, R. C. A., who last May sailed for England with a commission in his pocket to paint a large picture portraying the scene at Windsor castle when Her Majesty placed her wreath upon the coffin of the late Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, returned to Toronto recently. During his stay in England the artist was permitted an hour's sitting by the Queen, who will form the central figure of the work. Mr. Bell-Smith was successful in obtaining sittings from all those present during the ceremony, as follows:—Princess Beatrice, Dowager Lady Southampton, Miss McNeill, Hon. Frances Drummond, Hon. Judith Harbord, Lord Edward Clinton, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Sir John McNeill, Hon. Wm Carrington, Colonel John Clark, Sir James Reid, M. D., Mr. Muther, Lieut. Colonel Holmes, The Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim (the Queen's Indian secretary), Sir Charles Tupper, Rev. Father Longinotto and Mrs. and the Misses Sanford.

A PRIVATE AUDIENCE

With her Majesty, in the White drawing-room at Windsor July 5 last. Her Majesty, upon entering the room, expressed her pleasure at being able to show a further mark of her esteem for Canada and the Canadians. She desired the artist to direct her as to what position she should take, and having been placed, she graciously remained for nearly an hour in order that justice might be done her portrait.

The Princess Louise was present while the sketch was being made, and seemed anxious that the Canadian artist should experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining sittings from her Majesty. I am informed that there are but three living artists who have painted the Queen from life. She did not hesitate a moment in granting me that high honor when she learned that the work was to go to Canada to commemorate the memory of Sir John Thompson. Her Majesty is an excellent model. She sat as quietly as possible. I was surprised to find her so hale and hearty. Of course she walks with the aid of a stick, and leans one hand upon the arm of an attendant, but her step is elastic. Her voice is strong, clear, distinct. All the marks of age are stamped upon her queenly face, but in her conversation and movements she displays

WONDERFUL VITALITY.

During the time I was occupied in sketching her she occupied herself in talking with the Princess Louise. The conversation was carried on in German about her great-grandchildren. She seemed to be enjoying recent accounts of their antics. At the conclusion of the sitting her Majesty desired to see the sketches, and seemed pleased. She asked me if I had been given ample opportunity of seeing all the rooms, and requested me to make known any wish I might entertain that my work be facilitated. Of course I am fully aware that the granting of the sitting and all her other kindness was simply intended as a compliment to the memory of the dead statesman and Canadian in general. It was simply the climax to all the solicitude she exhibited at the time of Sir John's death. As you see, I have obtained a splendid sketch, and from this I shall enlarge. The picture will be about seven feet in length by about four. The figures will be about half life size. I have been instructed to send a plan of the sketch to her Majesty. This I shall have ready in about three weeks. I expect to have the work completed about next Christmas, when it will be brought to Ottawa.

A Case to Hold a Bicycle.

To obviate the inconvenience of moving a bicycle into or out of the house whenever the machine is used, the case for holding the wheel shown in the accompanying illustration has been patented, the case being adapted to be securely locked to a

building, post or other fixture. It is a

closed box-like structure, with bottom raised to protect it from moisture and has at its ends handles to facilitate moving it about. In its bottom are parallel guides, whose inner ends incline upwards, so that when the machine is pushed back into the case the rear wheel will fit snugly between the higher portions of the guides. Nearly opposite the handle bar, at the top and sides, are straps by which the machine may be held so as not to move in the case.

Came In Handy.

Mrs. Updodate—That is a lovely tie you are wearing.

Mrs. Verity—Yes, it is a present I bought for my husband a couple of weeks ago.

Just Suits Her.

Spencer—It is easy to understand why the fair sex have taken up the New Wave man idea.

Ferguson—Why?

Spencer—Because she can never be old while she is New.

MIRACLE OF THE WOODEN SWORD.

Frederick the Great Was Outwitted by It and It Saved a Soldier's Life.

Frederick the Great used sometimes to visit his soldiers incognito that he might better know how they conducted themselves. On one of these occasions he came across a soldier who had been drinking more than was good for him. He talked with him and they became very friendly. At last he said:

"How do you get money to spend on drink? I get the same pay that you do, but I don't feel able to buy liquor with it. Tell me how you manage to get enough to have such a good time with."

"You seem to be a good-natured chap," said the soldier, "and I don't see why I shouldn't tell you. Now, to-day I am going to entertain an old friend. As you say, it isn't possible to do this on the pay we get. So I raise a little money on the outside."

"But how?" persisted the Emperor.

"Why, I pawn some things that I can do without for a few days," replied the soldier. "Then I live pretty close for a few days and save enough to redeem them with. To-day when I wanted to be nice to this old friend, I pawned the blade of my sword. We won't be reviewed for some days and I will get it back before there will be any chance to discover that I have parted with it."

Frederick expressed his admiration at the clever strategy of the soldier and soon after left him. The following day the troops received an unexpected order to present themselves for a dress parade. The Emperor discovering the soldier of the day before, made him leave the ranks with the other who was at his right. Then he commanded him to divest the other of his uniform, and when he had done this he said to the soldier whom he wanted to catch:

"Now draw your sword and cut off the head of this wretch!"

The soldier entreated Frederick not to enforce such a command, saying that he would make his own life intolerable if he were to kill a worthy man with whom he had served for over fifteen years. The Emperor remained inflexible to all his entreaties and protestations. Finally when the soldier saw that he would have to draw his sword he exclaimed:

"Well, sir, since I cannot induce you to release me from this painful order I will pray God to work a miracle for me and to change my sword into wood."

He said this with an air of the deepest piety and then manifested the utmost joy as he drew his sword and saw that it was, in truth, wood and not steel. His prayer had been heard. Frederick was so amazed by the clever way of getting out of the trap that he had laid for him that he pardoned him for his offense and presented him with a purse of gold.

On one occasion Frederick the Great was visiting the extreme outpost of his army. While making his rounds he perceived a soldier slip past the line the sentinel was guarding. His Majesty brought him to halt and asked him where he was going.

"Well, to tell the truth," said the soldier, "I am a deserter, 'your Majesty' has been so kind as to pardon my desertion, but I am now on my way to desert."

"Right," said the Emperor. "But wait a week longer before you do it. If fortune isn't any better to me in that time I'll desert with you."

Turf Profits of a Prince.

An examination of the winnings on the turf this year shows that the Prince of Wales has done very much better than ever before. In his first year's racing (1889), he won only two small races worth £204. His other two were traced in 1890. In 1891 he won £14,148. The year 1892 was a bad one, and he only took £190. He did a little better in 1893, winning £372. Last year the prince won five acres worth £3,499. But this year, in addition to excellent stable prospects, he has made nearly £8,000. Florizell II., which has not been beaten, has won five races aggregating £3,959, and Persimmon won both races he ran in, taking £2,551.

Commencement Exercises.

The head master distributed the prizes on class day with appropriate gravity, and among the names called out of a little chap of nine years, with this portentous announcement:

To James Colton is awarded a prize for general progress in mathematics.

James stepped up and took his prize with intense solemnity and then returned to his seat, where he revived enough to nudge the boy next him and asked in an awestruck whisper: Say Jack, what's mathematics mean?

The Amend Honorable.

Indignant Citizen—See here, sir! You reported in your paper that I was going round with a black eye. It's abominable, false sir. I am suffering from granules, and have to wear a patch to keep the light out.

Editor—I don't like to make corrections, my friend, but I'll fix it if it is right in the paper to-morrow. I'll announce that your antagonist is in bed with two black eyes.

An Excess of Compliment.

Mrs. Youngwife (nervously at breakfast)—I hope my biscuits suit you, Charlie.

Mr. Youngwife—They're superb! Why, if my mother has cooked as well as this I'm afraid I would have stayed with her instead of marrying you!

At The Cottage

Mamma—Ethel, I told you that at 10 o'clock precisely you should let Mr. Seymour to the door and say "Good-night."

Ethel—So I did, mamma.

Mamma—But you didn't get to bed before midnight. What were you doing all that time?

Ethel (blushing)—Saying it.

Made A Pair.

They sat in the hammock—he and she—swinging the hours away in a happy manner peculiar to the pair. Finally he whispered to her in a low voice:

You are like a peach, he sighed wistfully.

The maiden hung her head demurely for a few minutes, while a warm blush spread over her fair, blonde face.

I'd rather be a pair, she answered, tremulously. A lovely thought, then! I tremulously dream the situation unfolded itself to the young man, and the cards are now out.

POLICEMEN IN SPAIN.

They Sing Out the State of the Weather, Run for the Doctor and Keep Keys or Houses, Besides Carrying Criminals.

Spain has a very effective system of night police. These Spanish public watchmen are clad in long black cloaks and wear on their heads a black and red cap. In one hand is a lantern with colored glass, in the other a kind of lance.

"Serenito" is the name this policeman goes under, and he gets the title from the cry he is obliged to utter at every few steps, "Serenito!" which means fine. The phrase refers to the state of the weather. If the weather is cloudy he would call out "Nubido!" if it is raining "Luviento!" Under the blue sky of Spain, however, it is generally "Serenito."

An extract from the municipal regulations of a Spanish town details the duties of the sereno in this wise: "He must perform a certain number of rounds in all the streets, lanes, passages, alleys on his beat, and call out in a loud voice the time and the weather as he goes along. He must lend assistance to citizens who request his help for any reasonable cause, and go for the doctor, chemist, saddler or clergyman. In cases of robbery, assault or fire he must hurry to the scene of the occurrence as soon as he hears the signal. He must pay particular attention to such houses as are pointed out to him and report to his superiors."

Each "sereno" supervises certain small territory, a "demarcacion," as it is called. He has three or four subordinates, who act under his orders and are known as "vigilantes." Each of these fellows has charge of a block of ten or fifteen buildings and besides having police duties he acts as a sort of porter to his houses.

CARRYING THE KEYS

To them all and being alone able to open the doors. In the Spanish towns 10 o'clock is the signal for closing, and after that time the only way the lodger can get inside his dwelling is to summon the "vigilante." To do this he must clap his hands three times then the "vigilante" hurries up armed with his bunch of keys. So also if any one wishes to go out during the night he claps his hands at the window and a "vigilante" appears.

When a street brawl occurs or an attack is made, either "sereno" or "vigilante" blows his whistle at the first cry of help and changes his direction in the direction of the sound. Up comes the other officers on the run, all blowing their whistles loudly. If the criminal gets away the whistles are blown in a peculiar manner, signaling in just what direction he has gone. The outer ring of "serenos" and "vigilantes" take up the signal, and in a few moments a wide cordon is formed in the surrounding streets which in nine cases out of ten ends in the evildoer's capture within a few moments.

These police are paid directly by the householders on their beats, though in every other way directly under municipal control. The tax varies, running from 10 cents a month to 60 cents for each house. They also receive New Year's presents, and they are by no means averse to "tips." Twenty-five years of service puts a man on the pension list, the pension being not less than 40 cents a day, a considerable sum in sunny Spain.

The efficiency of the "serenos" and the "vigilantes" is so complete that there are hardly twenty night robberies a year in the whole country. Of course there is much brigandage, but this takes place outside of the cities and towns, and in the rural districts this police has no control. Both "serenos" and "vigilantes" carry revolvers. Sometimes they wear pointed head-dresses of black cloth corded with red and a copper plate which has a number on it.

ROYAL SPONSORS.

The Salvation Army Was the Sanction of Crowned Heads.

Queen Sophia, of Sweden, whose fifty-ninth birthday has just been celebrated with much pomp and ceremony at Drottningholm Castle, Emperor William proceeding thither for the express purpose of tendering his congratulations and good wishes, is one of the most enthusiastic friends and promoters of the Salvation Army, a distinction which she shares with her niece, the Queen Regent of Holland.

Both queens publicly countenance and patronize the work of General Booth, sending liberal subscriptions to his various efforts, and expressing the opinion that on religious and political grounds it is wise to encourage a form of worship which seems to suit the masses and finds the way to their hearts. Queen Victoria has as yet refrained from following such an example. It is well known that she approves of the work accomplished by General Booth.

But the Empress of Germany, and the Emperor, too, give evidence of the most undisguised hostility to the Salvationists, their army having been by imperial order subjected to annoyances and persecutions by the police. This is all the more strange as the consort of Emperor William professes a greater degree of interest in evangelical work among the masses than any other royal lady in the world. Neither she nor her husband appears to bear in mind the axiom which King Frederick the Great used to boast was the key-stone of Hohenzollern rule—namely, that every Prussian should be at liberty to save his soul in the way that suited him best.

In contrast to this narrow-mindedness at Berlin we find the Salvation Army receiving tokens of imperial favor at St. Petersburg. Among the most cordial responses sent by Czar Nicholas in person to the messengers, first of condolence, then of congratulation, was that received from abroad at the time of his father's death and his own marriage was one which he addressed to General Booth in London. Unless the Salvation Army movement declines on the death of its founder and moving spirit, General Booth, it will eventually—thanks to royal support—become just as popular with the rich and educated classes as it is with the masses.

Not As It Used To Be.

Times have changed since the days of long ago, when one church member went to another's house to borrow a boy out of a family where they've got more than one.

Not much I responded Mr. H., warmly, not much. I have been waiting seven years myself for this boy to be old enough to take a boy out of a family where they've got more than one.

AN OBSTINATE DONKEY.

He Got His Owner Into Trouble and Would Not Get Him Out of the Police Were Called Out.

Every donkey may have his day in the same manner as may a dog. A Pouter named "Neddy," a week or so ago, enjoyed a letter experience in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to himself. Long wearied of the tyranny of masters, he found a remedy that he was not slow to avail himself of. Heavily laden one morning and belabored constantly with a large cudgel, he found himself in one of the market places of the capital, temptingly near to the street of carrots. His master's back was turned for a moment, and stepping forward, he plunged his nose in among the tempting morsels.

There was a wild shriek an instant later from a fat-faced dam, the proprietor of the little market-stand, and as the belabored the beast across the nose with a sturdy arm he kept up a constant cry: "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" interspersed with frantic calls for police. A soldierly gendarme soon put in his appearance and conducted donkey, cart and owner, accompanied by a GAPING CROWD,

through the streets to the nearest commissariat or police station.

Vociferously did the smart peddler protest, and as it came out in the examination that the fault was not really his, but was due to the greed of the peddler, the appearing donkey (he the peddler was finally freed, and with anger swelling in his heart went to rejoin his beast of burden.

It was a very pleasant place, that courtyard where the donkey had been left while the case was being decided, well shaded with the greenest of trees and a tempting bit of herbage within easy reach. The donkey knew a good thing when he saw it. Such a place was a vast contrast to the hot and glaring Paris streets. He snatched two, three, contentedly, put one ear down and the other up wickedly as his master came near and assumed an attitude of complete contentedness and nonchalance.

The peddler jumped up to the seat of the cart, shook the reins out and screamed the French equivalent of "G'lang!" But the donkey did not stir. He might have been in Asia Minor for all the attention he paid to his perspiring and disgusted master. "G'lang!" again shouted the peddler and he raised his hand to strike the donkey's back. Not one inch did the donkey move forward. He raised one forefoot lazily, as if toying with the situation, and put it back lazily.

Blow after blow came down upon his back, but the donkey was not to be daunted. Louder and louder grew the cries of the

SOW FURIOUS FIEDLER.

A gendarme came out to find what the trouble was. That the entire police station might not be distracted from their duty for the day, he called a select detachment of his brother officers, and with majestic activity and strength they picked the donkey up bodily and carried him into the street outside.

Once outside, the peddler renewed his objections and his blows. The situation grew still more serious. The donkey seemed to have confirmed his resolution that he would not move. Whacks, kicks and screaming were alike in vain. In the end a crowd of vagrants, children and shoe-vended women gathered around and made harsh remarks to the unfortunate peddler. That little man, already distracted by the raving and talked back. Finally, in despair, the donkey still remained calmly in exact spot where he had been set by the gendarmes, the peddler fled, tossing his arms in the air and uttering a wild shriek, leaving behind him obdurate donkey, cart and cargo.

In the midst of all this turmoil the donkey remained unmoved, reflecting. The crowd swelled until the narrow street became almost impassable. Extreme measures were resorted to. An entire platoon of police marched out and unheeded the donkey from the cart. They dashed their crowed to the right and left, and then a dozen or more, seizing the placid donkey at all available points, pushing, pulling and hauling, placed him in the cart and trundled the whole outfit off to the pound.

A HALF-BREED GIRL.

Feasting Episode of the Visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to Calgary Hospital.

On their "Excellency" return from the Sarcee Reserve, says the Calgary Herald, they paid a visit to the General Hospital.

A pleasing episode in their visit was in connection with a young half-breed girl from the north who had a violent fever. Seeing the importance, Her Excellency enquired if she played, and on being assured in the affirmative, enquired if she had ever had lessons. This was answered negatively and then Her Excellency intimated that Mackinac to arrange that the young artist should have lessons at her expense. A story of her case might be given here. Her father is a hunter in the far north, constantly moving about from place to place, taking his daughter with him and living in a tent all the time. The young girl, a sturdy, well-developed, and well educated, she had the makings to break her leg by falling from her horse. She was brought to Edmonton, to receive medical treatment, but it was not properly done, and after a week or two it was found that the limb was about eight inches shorter than the other, with a portion of the bone badly injured. Her father then decided to bring her to the Calgary Hospital and the trip took five days, and was made in a lumber wagon. On reaching the hospital the heart of the entire hospital staff and all visitors who saw her. One occasion, when lady visitors were sympathizing with her and her misfortune, she remarked to a lady: "Oh, well, I always try to look on the bright side."

"It is something hard to find a bright side," she replied. "Then I try to push up the dark one." It is particularly pleasant to know that so deserving a young girl has attracted the attention and sympathy of Her Excellency. Lady Aberdeen.

A Specific Success.

Is marriage a failure? No, not as a means of grace. Er—What? It leads to repentance

THE RUSSIAN WORKMAN.

They form Associations or Clubs, and Board Together.

The Russian workman spends very little on food, lodging and dress as compared with the foreign artisan. His food is very simple, but it is abundant and answers to the purpose. In Moscow, for example, the board of a workman amounts to not more than 10 shillings per month. In order to reduce the cost of living, the workmen form associations or clubs, called "artels," and board together. An artel is generally composed of workmen from the same village or district, or of those of the same industry; they choose a chief to arrange the affairs of the club, and have several members authorized to control the chief, called the "starosta." The latter provides, engages the cook, keeps the accounts, and calculate what each member of the artel has to pay. The accounts are then presented to the administration of the factory, who pays them out of the earnings of the workmen. The administration furnishes the artel with a kitchen, fuel, water and an eating room free, costing the factory about 2 kopecks per workman. Living in such organizations the workmen receive cheap and good food. The boarding expenses are not, of course, uniform, and depend largely upon the earnings of the workmen forming the artel. There are workmen earning 100 rubles (about \$25 a month), who live themselves more comfortably, but even then their board does not amount to more than 7 or 8 rubles a month each. It is the custom in many large factories for the workmen to keep their own provisions. In such cases the workmen not only get all their provisions at the market price, but they receive a dividend of from 3 to 6 per cent. on their purchases.

WHERE HUMAN LIFE HAS NO VALUE.

Sum of Two Days' Tragedies in Mississippi.

The sum of tragedies Saturday and Sunday in Mississippi, two brothers shot dead on the steps of Antioch Church, and a man killed, and another fatally wounded in "a feud" a few miles distant. Antioch Church was evidently a storm center. The dispatch which tells the story of the first tragedy says that the parties involved went to the church heavily armed, as it was "generally expected that meeting would result in a shooting affray." The general expectation was justified by events, as when the Ouel brothers were coming out from the Pious brothers, "got the drop on them." The Ouel brothers were the most common assassins in the state, the very type of God's house with blood. The spectacle of the slaughter of men without trial brutalizes communities and inspires men to take bloody revenge for the most trivial injuries. By this time we suppose the good citizens are "deploring the occurrence," and their deploring will continue to be mixed, with wonder that more capital is not invested in the South.

The Railway Racers.

The races between trains on the railways between London and Aberdeen have evoked discussion as to the dangers to passengers and the nervous strain on the drivers. The test opinion published comes from a man who for eleven years was the engineer of the express train on the New York Central Railroad. He says he never met a driver who preferred a slow to a fast train. It is utter rubbish, he declares, to say that a fast train entails a greater strain on the nerves. The knowledge that precautions are taken to keep the line clear for flyers takes a deal of anxiety from the driver's mind. As a class, they are notably healthy and long lived. This American driver says he knows a number of drivers who retired when they were 70 years old, and they were then enjoying robust health. One of the most daring drivers in the United States is 65 years old, and is the picture of health. Accidents to trains when running at high speed have been exceedingly rare. With good roads and rolling stock accidents would not occur. The contents that it is perfectly safe to run 80 miles an hour.

Chicago Canal Scheme.

When such an eminent authority as Mr. Thos. C. Keeler, of Ottawa, sends the alarm over the new Chicago canal scheme it is time that some practical man was made to see that no damage is done to Canadian interests in the levels, the great sea and artificial channels and harbors on which so large a part of our public debt has been expended. When we consider what difference a few inches of water may make to the carrying trade of the inland waters it becomes a matter of the first importance to ascertain if such damage is likely to accrue. One thing is evident from the discussion already aroused that it has not been proved that the scheme will not lower the level of the lakes in its ultimate rain and river waters. The contents that it cannot afford to leave such a question open.

A Daring Feat.

The British Admiral Lucas, now reported dying, enjoys the distinction of having been the first person to win the highly prized decoration of the Victoria Cross, only conferred for exceptional feats of gallantry. He received it while a midshipman in the Crimean war for having seized a shell that had fallen on the deck of the ship *Hector* and flung it overboard just a second before it exploded.

Displays His Wealth.

Trivet-Dollars makes everybody know he's a millionaire.

Dicer—Yes, he even purses his lips.

Men may be ungrateful, but the human race is not so.—De Boufflers.

A Council Bluffs, Iowa, man told his sweetheart that he would give her half an hour to decide whether she would marry him or be shot. She screamed for help, and he carried her into the house, and, drawing his revolver, held the police at bay so that she could reflect. At the end of thirty minutes she accepted him.

A Reading, Pa., saloon-keeper tells of this method to kill flies: "I strewed the bar with sugar and saturate it with whiskey and beer, which is greedily gobbled up by the flies, who soon become intoxicated and roll over on their backs in a comical way when they are easily swept to their doom."

PRINCE OF WALES' YACHT.

Finally the Prince is on Board During a Race.

Life on board a racing yacht is not all pleasure either for the owner or his representative, or for the captain and crew. As, naturally, his Royal Highness has not the time at his disposal for all the duties of ownership, he has deputed the charge of the yacht to Mr. W. G. Jameson, a member of the well-known Dublin family whose name is so closely connected with yachting. Mr. Jameson stepped on board the *Britannia* in Gourock Bay on the morning of the day that she went on her trial cruise, and he has accompanied her on her voyages ever since, having been on board of her every race she has sailed.

No fitter man could have been found for such a duty. Mr. Jameson, in his early days, was a noted sailor in Dublin Bay, and, being of a strong athletic frame, he was specially successful in the single-handed matches for twenty-tonners, which at one time were very popular with the members of the Royal Alfred Yacht Club. In later years he sailed with his brother, Mr. John Jameson, in the *Samoena*, *Irex*, and *Iverna*, taking an active part in the management of the yachts, for it must not be forgotten that racing a large yacht successfully nowadays is

QUITE A BUSINESS and requires as much care and attention devoted to it as many concerns by which a man earns his bread and butter. On all occasions, when amateur helmsmen were required, "Mr. Willie," as the men called him, steered his brother's boats, and with such skill as generally to bring her in first. Indeed it used to be a common saying that, in Mr. William Jameson's boats, his brother's big cutters were every bit as likely to win when steered by the famous skipper of all time, Capt. William O'Neill. With such qualifications, well known to all yachting men, it can easily be understood that the Prince of Wales was considered fortunate in securing Mr. Jameson to represent him in the *Britannia*.

But there is another personage to whom for the past three years the *Britannia* has been even more of a home and abiding place. This is the famous skipper, Capt. Carter, to whom, probably, in junction with Mr. Jameson, the *Britannia* owes, as much as to the skillful designing of Mr. Watson, the possession of many of those racing flags, signs of past victories won, which make so brave a flutter when on special occasions she is decked out with her colors. A good-looking, thoroughly sailor-like man of between 40 and 50, Capt. Carter is as familiar in the High Street or on the parade at Cowes as any of the prominent members of the squadron itself. The *Britannia* carries a crew of twenty-seven hands all told. Besides the captain, there are the first and second mates, carpenters, two stewards, cook, and twenty deck-hands. Each of the deck-hands has his special job, and the case of the more particular stations he

SPECIALIZED SELECTED on account of his fitness for it. There are two men whose duty it is to do all the work aloft, known as the first and second mast-head men. All work in connection with shifting or setting topsails is done by them, and it is perilous enough at times. For this position men seem to be born, not made, and it is astonishing in view of the nature of the work, how rarely an accident occurs. For bow-sprit-end work, principally in connection with setting and stowing jib-top-sails, three men are especially detailed. The chief mate takes charge of the head sails and all the fore-end of the yacht, and the second mate looks after the back runners, and generally takes command of all the hands about the mast. The second mate has also to act as helmsman—that is, to relieve the skipper by taking the tiller when the vessel is running or reaching for a lee mark. On board the *Britannia*, however, it is seldom that the steering is entrusted to any one except Capt. Carter and Mr. Jameson, the latter acting as relief helmsman in almost every race. The crew is a wonderfully well drilled one, and many of the men have been with her since she was launched. When the Prince of Wales races in the *Britannia* he generally sleeps on board, occupying a stateroom adjoining the saloon. Forward is a state room for Capt. Carter, and the remainder of the crew are berthed in a roomy fore-cabin.

Like in One. Like in All.

Some startling facts concerning the Art of the Heart.

Do people recognize the immense work transacted by the heart in a single day? It equals that of lifting one hundred and fifty pounds to a height of thirty-three hundred feet. And yet, knowing, or rather, not knowing, the work which goes on through ignorance and in view of the nature of the body, there is nothing remarkable in the fact that heart failure and apoplexy are among the most prevalent diseases of the day. Happily a remedy is found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. This medicine should be kept in every house, so that on the slightest indication of heart trouble it may be taken. It has saved, by its prompt and efficient work, the lives of thousands of Canadians.

It is only the finite that has wrought and the infinite lies stretched in miling repose.—Emerson.

Catarrh and Hay Fever Relieved in Ten to Sixty Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently, cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 60 cents. Sold by druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps. S. G. Detchen, 44 Church St., Toronto.

Rather do what is nothing to the purpose than be idle, that the devil may find the doing.—Quaker.

Catarrh Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Used to the Symptoms.

In the railway station: "Look, there's a man over there in a fit. What's he doing?" He's standing by a doorway rolling his eyes horribly and gasping for breath. Oh, he's all right; he's a suburban resident who has had a run for his train.

STOMACH NEURALGIA.

Interesting Facts About This Peculiar Trouble.

A Pembroke Lady Who Suffered for Eight Years Gives Particulars of Her Illness, and Tells How She Obtained Relief.

From Pembroke Standard.

The grateful thanks of thousands in all parts of the Dominion who have been made well is the best evidence of the sterling merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We suppose there is not a city, town or village in Canada in which the good record of this health giving medicine is not known, and Pembroke is no exception to the rule. Among those who speak of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in terms of the highest praise is Mrs. Fournier, wife of Mr. Peter Fournier, both of whom are held in high esteem by those who know them. To a reporter who recently visited their home Mrs. Fournier gave a plain, untarnished statement of her illness and cure. "It is now about eight years," she said, "since I began to grow ill with a pain in my back, and on the inside of the woman's neck, which it caused me can scarcely be realized. As the days and months passed by I began to grow weaker, and I was seldom free from the intense pains. At last I grew so weak that I was obliged to lie in my bed, and ever since then I have been in the same state. The pain from the pains which were making my life so miserable. My appetite failed me and I feared that I was doomed to be an invalid. During those days I was under the care of a skillful physician, but his medicine did me no good. He said that my trouble was neuralgia or rheumatism of the stomach. It was during those dark days, as I lay almost helpless invalid, that a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Although I had little faith in their efficacy at first, I consented to have a trial. After using a few boxes I began to feel myself growing stronger and the pains leaving me. I continued using them until I had used a dozen boxes, and now you can see for yourself whether I look like a sick person or not. The pains in my stomach, side and back, have ceased to trouble me as I feel now. My appetite which was so poor at one time is now fully restored, and I am confident that not only have I been cured but they have saved me from misery and pain I would have otherwise still been enduring." Mr. Fournier, who was present at the interview, fully endorsed all his wife had said. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have pure, rich blood, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it out of the system, curing when other medicines fail. Most of the ailments mankind are due to an impoverished condition of the blood, or weak or shattered nerves, and for all these Pink Pills are a specific which speedily restore the sufferer to health. These pills are never sold in any form except in the company's boxes, the wrapper round which bears the signature "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." All others are counterfeit and should always be refused. Get the genuine and be made well.

After Many Years.

A despatch from North Bay says:—The body of Alex. T. Douglas, storekeeper for Davidson and Hay, Toronto, who was one of the twenty-one who lost their lives by the burning of that firm's steamer, the *Fraser*, on Lake Nipissing, September 7, 1893, was found by John Cochran, an Indian, on Saturday, on the north shore of the lake five and half miles west of here. It was nude, but well preserved. That the body had been lying in sixty feet of water, and possibly a muddy bottom, is the only way of accounting for its preservation for so long a time, and the recent thunderstorms are thought to be the cause of its coming to the surface. The bodies of fifteen of the twenty-one victims had previously been found, nearly all within a year after the occurrence.

Easily Distinguished.

It is said that Lady Frere once went to meet her husband at a railway station, accompanied by a new servant, whom she took to look for Sir Bartle Frere when the train had arrived. The servant protested that he had never seen him, and she replied: "That does not matter look for a tall man helping somebody." The servant went and found Sir Bartle helping an old woman to alight from a carriage.

WORK OF A SINGLE DAY.

Some startling facts concerning the Art of the Heart.

Do people recognize the immense work transacted by the heart in a single day? It equals that of lifting one hundred and fifty pounds to a height of thirty-three hundred feet. And yet, knowing, or rather, not knowing, the work which goes on through ignorance and in view of the nature of the body, there is nothing remarkable in the fact that heart failure and apoplexy are among the most prevalent diseases of the day. Happily a remedy is found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. This medicine should be kept in every house, so that on the slightest indication of heart trouble it may be taken. It has saved, by its prompt and efficient work, the lives of thousands of Canadians.

It is only the finite that has wrought and the infinite lies stretched in miling repose.—Emerson.

Catarrh and Hay Fever Relieved in Ten to Sixty Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently, cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 60 cents. Sold by druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps. S. G. Detchen, 44 Church St., Toronto.

Rather do what is nothing to the purpose than be idle, that the devil may find the doing.—Quaker.

Catarrh Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Used to the Symptoms.

In the railway station: "Look, there's a man over there in a fit. What's he doing?" He's standing by a doorway rolling his eyes horribly and gasping for breath. Oh, he's all right; he's a suburban resident who has had a run for his train.

Three Wants.

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Live in three words, health, peace and competence."

So says the poet. Competence counts for little when one is sick, and peace is disturbed when health is upset, so that the poet rightly places health first. To have good health you must have pure blood. From the blood the system receives all its material of growth and repair. The best blood-purifier is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is world-famed and sold everywhere. It is a sovereign remedy for all diseases due to impoverished or impure blood, as consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, scrofula, old sores, skin diseases, and kindred ailments.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send ten cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, sent securely sealed in plain envelope. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

The Bane of Millions of Lives, Can be Cured.

The diseases that we so dread do not come upon us at one step. They are a matter of growth. The sad news is only too common of friends who have died of Bright's disease, diabetes and kindred complaints. It is known that in the system of thousands exist the seeds that in a short time will develop into these dread maladies. Disease of the kidneys in its midst form never stand still. The warning is never heard that efforts should be promptly taken to eradicate the slightest symptoms of kidney disease, and in North American Kidney Cure is found a sure and safe remedy for every form of kidney trouble. Whether chronic, incipient or in some of the distressing phases so well known, it proves an effective, and it is pleasing to know, a ready and quick cure.

Samuel Edison, father of the inventor, celebrated his 92nd birthday on Friday.

The Sting Within.

It is said there is a ranking thorn in every heart, and yet that none would exchange their own for that of another. Be that as it may, the sting arising from the heart of a corn is real enough, and in this land of tight boots a very common complaint also. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a never failing remedy for this kind of heartache, as you can easily prove it. It is cheap, sure, painless. Try the genuine and use no other.

A wealthy citizen of Berlin will erect a Y. M. C. A. building there.

Can Rheumatism be Cured?

The application of Nervine—nerve pain cure—which possesses such marvelous power over all nerve pain, goes greatly to prove that can. Nervine acts on the nerves, soothes them, drives pain out, and in this way gives relief. Try it and be convinced.

Princess Tom Iean Alaska Indian woman. She is the richest of her race in the far north-west. She is a strong trader, wears upon her arm thirty bracelets made of twenty-dollar gold pieces.

THE PAIN LEFT QUICKLY.

Rheumatism of Seven Years' Standing cured in a Few Days.

I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, none of whom benefited me. I had no faith in rheumatic cures advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of two hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three bottles, and I consider I am completely cured. (Signed) J. D. McLeod, Leith P. O., Ont.

Be sure and see Anderson's celebrated Force pumps, Toronto Exhibition, near the windmill exhibit.—Catalogue free. J. W. Anderson, Aymer, Ont. A. P. 778

After the Grip.

I was in a dreadful state, weak and miserable. Doctor said I had Bright's disease. My kidneys were in dreadful condition. I read about Hood's Kidney Cures, and decided to give it a trial, thinking at the time it was not much use as nothing helped me before. But, thank God, I got relief after the first bottle. I kept on taking it and used five bottles, and am now a cured man; never felt better. I owe my life to Hood's Kidney Cures. J. H. Smith, 201 Market Street, Brantford, Ontario.

Hood's Kidney Cures.

Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS and CHOCOLATES.

On the Continent have received HIGHEST AWARDS.

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our products, consumers should be careful to see that our place of manufacture, Montreal, is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, ENGL.

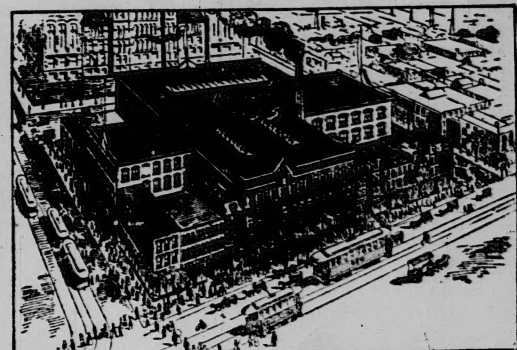
DOUGLAS BROS. Slate, Gravel and metal roofers, metallic ceilings, skylights sheet metal works, 121 Adelaide W. Toronto

DR. H. W. LEAVITT'S Latest Deforming Clipper

Pat. Feb. 12th, 1890. This is without a doubt the best Clipper made. For price, see Circulars, etc., address S. B. MINNALL, 977 Craig St., Montreal.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 Yonge St., Canada's Greatest Store. Toronto



These are inauguration days in all the stocks. Every day adds something new, and goods now being opened are of the most original and novel design. It would take columns to report in detail the arrivals from home and foreign markets, including many novelties to be seen nowhere else.

The scene is changing. While you're enjoying the comforts of summer life we're working like Trojans, anticipating your fall needs and getting together as never before the cream of the world's merchandise. Many things are ready now, including:—

- NEW DRESS SILKS
- NEW JACKET
- NEW UPHOLSTERIES
- NEW COSTUMES
- NEW FURNISHINGS
- NEW DRESS GOODS
- NEW CAPES
- NEW CARPETS
- NEW DRY GOODS
- NEW MILLINERY

You'll find here goods that appeal to the eye, to the taste through the eye, and that answer every demand of fashion. The choicest novelties go first as a matter of course, and it's necessary to buy distinguished things early.

Vastly more to see here than you think for. A trip through the store covers the ground of a day's journey. Nearly five acres of selling space, half a hundred different stocks, and over a thousand employees. We shall be pleased to know you and have you know us.

SEND FOR FALL CATALOGUE—JUST OUT!

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

WATERLOO CLOVER ROOT TEA FOR CONSTIPATION.

GIANT CHAIN A MOST SATISFACTORY AND DURABLE CHAIN FOR LOG JACKS, REFUSE CRYBARS, ETC. ETC. LARGE QUANTITY OF THIS AND OTHER STYLES IN STOCK FOR

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, GRIP PULLEYS, GANDY WATERPROOF BELTING

GET OUR QUOTATIONS AND NEW LINK-BELT CATALOGUE

WATERLOO, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

BUSINESS CHANCES. If you want to buy or sell a stock or business of any description write to me. I have had large experience in the who's who. Am willing to buy or sell on commission. Correspondence confidential. No charge to buyers.—JOHN NEW, 21 Adelaide East, Toronto

\$15.00 PER WEEK. And steady employment. The Queen Silverware Co., Montreal. Write to day. Send us your address and we will explain the business. Write to day.

FARMERS here is a snap for you. Hattie has sample cloth pieces for quilts. Send \$1 for trial lot, good value. 67, 28, St. William St., Toronto

TEXTILE MILL SUPPLIES. Cotton and Woolen. Best English Card Clothing. Aniline Dyes. High Grade Lard Wood Chips. Write for quotations. ROBERT & CO., 118, St. Michael St., Montreal

ALMA The Leading Canadian College FOR YOUNG WOMEN Literature and Science. Music. Fine Art. Commercial. Address: PRESIDENT AUSTIN, B.A., St. Thomas, Ontario.

\$150.00 FOR AN OLD CANADIAN STAMP. Look up 1000 OLD LETTER and old documents of stamp and get the highest cash price for them from C. A. NEEDHAM, 624 Main St., E. Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED HELP.—Reliable men in every locality local or travelling to introduce a new discovery and keep out show card-tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$50 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write The World's Best Electric Co., P.O. Box 23, London, Ont., Can.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL. Offers special advantages to young men desirous of acquiring the art of cutting and fitting gentlemen's garments. No better trade or chance. Write for particulars, 113 Yonge St. Also agents for McDowell's Goring Hatting Machine for Ladies.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured at lowest rates. Special arrangements may be made for Church Leaders. Apply to THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 75 Bond St., Toronto

\$500,000. PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on Mortgage of Real Estate. Interest at lowest rates. Special arrangements may be made for Church Leaders. Apply to Beatty, Blackstock, Newbitt, Chadwick & Riddell, Bank of Toronto Office, Church Street, Toronto

COLINGY COLLEGE OTTAWA, ONT. For the board and education of young ladies. Section opens 12th September, 1895. Ten resident teachers, including English, Mathematics, Classical, Modern Languages, Music and Fine Art. Fees moderate. The number of boarders is strictly limited, so that special individual attention may be given to each, and adequate provision made for their physical, mental and moral development.

Grounds extensive. Buildings have latest sanitary improvements and are heated by hot water. Hot and cold baths. Cheerful home life. Unobtrusive anywhere. For circulars address REV. DR. WARREN, Box 1102, Post Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION COY GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. 12th to 21st September, 1895. Great Show of Live Stock. POULTRY. BENCH SHOW OF DOGS

INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURES GORGEOUS HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY. AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY. DAIRY NATURAL HISTORY. LOST ART. WORK. CHILDREN'S WORK. Historical Museum. Novel and New Attraction. Reduced Fares on all Railways. H. M. WARREN in Harbor. S. C. STEVENSON, Manager and Sec'y. Send for price list. 77 St. George St., Montreal

EYE OPENER

We have been pounding away at this question for a long time and we have now got the TOILET SOAP trade of the Moose Jaw District where it legitimately belongs. Our prices have proved veritable

"EYE OPENERS"

to all who have run against our soap counter. Nearly everybody tries a quarter worth even though they have some "higher priced" soap in the house. A pint of our vinegar extract and a 25 cent lot of soap makes a profitable purchase.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Ross spent Sunday in town.

At present there is quite a few cases of typhoid fever in town.

Conductor Sam McMicken, of the Brandon run, was in town last week.

Two new elevators are being erected at Port William by the C.P.R. company.

Sir Donald A. Smith has been re-elected a director of the Great Northern Railway.

French farmers have petitioned their government to prohibit the importation of Canadian cattle.

Dr. Calder, druggist, of Medicine Hat, has assigned to Martin, Bole, Wynne & Co., of Winnipeg.

On Friday last the Wood Mountain detachment of the N.W.M.P. returned to headquarters for the winter.

Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., will hold a meeting at Lumsden at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the 2nd of November.

A few car loads of wheat have been marketed here this week. No 1 hard, extra, brought 41c; No 1, 40c, and No 2, 38c.

Commissioner and Mrs. Herchner passed through here on Wednesday of last week en route to Calgary and Edmonton.

A Salt Lake City de-patch announces the departure from Utah of several Mormons to join the colony in Southern Alberta.

The trial of Holmes, the multi-purderer, commenced at Philadelphia on Monday last. The prisoner is conducting his own defence.

A fierce and damaging prairie fire swept over a large portion of North Dakota last week, destroying everything that came in its way.

Mr. C. A. Magrath, M.L.A., is in Ottawa interviewing Comptroller Wallace to urge the appointment of a permanent collector of customs at Lethbridge.

A spark from a steam thresher caused a fire that burned all the grain stacks and most of the hay on Little Pine's and Poundmaker's reserves near Battleford a few days ago. The cattle of these bands will have to be wintered by the Stokies.

The Rev. Mr. Ferrier will lecture on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, at 8 o'clock in Huron church. During the evening a silver collection will be taken, which will be used to purchase suitable reading matter for the children of Carmel school.

Mr. W. J. Gould, photographer, will be in Moose Jaw about the middle of November on his way west to British Columbia. As he can only remain for about five days, those wishing photos will oblige him by being ready.—Adv't. 19-20

The Lieut. Governor of the North-West Territories and Mrs. Mackintosh have rented a furnished house in New Elmhurst for the next six months. Mrs. Mackintosh, Miss Mackintosh and Mr. Chas. Mackintosh are now in town and His Honor and the rest of the family are expected shortly.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Dominion Government has decided to distribute in England 10,000 copies of *The Globe* for Saturday, Oct. 19th, containing the well written and admirably illustrated article on the Canadian west by Mr. J. S. Willson, the managing editor. It is understood that the Manitoba Government has decided to purchase a like number, and the C. P. R. 120,000 copies.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Globe Printing Company's Account Settled.

At the regular meeting of the Town Council held in the Clerk's office, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening last His Worship Mayor Bogue presided, and Councillors Hicks, Hannah, Campbell, Kent, Wilson and Field were present.

After the minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted, the following communications and accounts were read:—H. McDougall re Debentures; Wm. Grayson re Globe Printing Co.; Declaration of Mr. J. W. Ferguson, tax collector; Benj. Fletcher re crossing of sidewalk; and H. U. Rorison, account for cinders and gravel. Moved by Coun. Hicks, seconded by Coun. Field, that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for a sum of \$112.85 for debentures due Oct. 8th. Carried. Moved by Coun. Field, seconded by Coun. Hicks, that the account of the Globe Printing Company be settled as proposed by the town solicitor, and that an order amounting to \$60.00 be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Hamilton & Robson, of Regina, for balance of cost in connection with the suit. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hicks, seconded by Coun. Field, that the communication of Benj. Fletcher, asking for a crossing on High St. be referred to the Board of Works for consideration. Carried. On request of second it was withdrawn and agreed to by the Council, and on motion by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Wilson, Mr. Fletcher was granted the privilege of putting in a crossing at his residence on High street, provided that he bear the expense of the same and that it be subject to the approval of the Board of Works.

Moved by Coun. Hicks, seconded by Coun. Kent, that the account of H. U. Rorison for \$3.15 be accepted and that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for that amount. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Kent, that the tender of Mr. J. E. Annable at three cents per foot for ditching be accepted, and that he be advised accordingly and instructed to begin work at once, commencing at Manitoba street. Carried.

Mr. Sutton, of Vancouver, was introduced by the Inspector, and made a verbal application for the use of the town hall for six nights at a rental of \$20.00.

On motion by Coun. Hicks, seconded by Coun. Kent, the application was granted, and Mr. Sutton was requested to pay a license fee of \$8. in addition.

Moved by Coun. Campbell, seconded by Coun. Hannah, that the chairman of Markets and Parks committee be instructed to bring in a written offer from G. M. Annable for the scales and the balance of lot 27, block 110. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Wilson, that all matters relating to town hall rent be referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Campbell, seconded by Coun. Hannah, that the Inspector be instructed to collect all unpaid dog taxes at once. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Campbell, that in view of the fact of Coun. Wilson stating that he had an offer for the town hall at its present rental rate for six months in advance, that the Finance committee be requested to look into the matter and report as early as possible. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Kent, seconded by Coun. Campbell, that Finance committee be instructed to examine collector's roll and hand it over to collector as soon as possible. Carried. All business being transacted the Council adjourned at a late hour.

A FIRE GUARD MACHINE.

An Official Test Made by Members of the Assembly on Friday Last.

An official test of Mr. E. Caniff's fire guard machine, under the auspices of the North-West Territories Government, took place at Grenfell, Assa., on Friday of last week.

The machine is described as being thirty feet from end to end. It can be worked with one team of horses or three horses hitched to a wagon. As it passes over the land it burns the grass and stubble close to the earth and smother the blaze again, leaving no sparks behind. It is fitted with shoes which hug the earth closely, however rough it may be. The fire which is contained in the machine does its work as well and as safely on a windy day as on a calm day, an arrangement of dampers having been provided with that end in view. A patent has been applied for by the inventor, both in Canada and the States.

The inventor estimates the cost to be about \$150, and believes that a municipality equipped with one or two of these machines would be in a position to save guard itself against all danger of prairie fires. By going over the ground with the machine, and burning between the strips passed over, a guard of any length or width can be made. The examiners, Hon. J. H. Ross, M.L.A., Moose Jaw; Mr. Buley, M.L.A., Grenfell; Mr. Gillis, M.L.A., Whitehead, and J. P. Dill, M.L.A., Wolsely,

were all well pleased with the test and the working of the machine, so much so that a grant will be made sufficient for the inventor to go to Winnipeg and superintend the manufacture of a machine of proper material. Mr. Caniff expects to be in Winnipeg this week in connection with the work.

PRICES

Cut and Slashed

Startling
Reductions
To
Cash Buyers

We can interest you by getting our

LOW PRICES.

This fall our stock is complete with high-class goods. We should lay special stress on the excellence of our Men's, Boys' and Children's

Ready-made Clothing.

always keeping quality and style up to the highest point. We are showing an excellent variety in Men's top shirts and

UNDERWEAR.

We start Men's heavy underwear at 90 cents a suit, usually sold for \$1.50; a good line, all wool, at \$1.35 a suit; a little better and heavier line at \$1.50 a suit; finer lines in lambs wool and imported English natural wool, ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a suit.

Gloves & Mitts.

We have a splendid assortment within the reach of every cash buyer. Don't take any notice of price quotations without examining and considering quality. No house can sell cheaper than we can do and give the satisfaction you expect.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Coal.

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to deliver
CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL
(By all odds the best and most economical fuel on the market to-day) at the following

Low Prices: **Stove** \$9.25
Family \$8.25
Nut \$7.50

All orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention.

R. H. NEELAND.
TELEPHONE NO. 29.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts due me must be settled on or before the 15th day of December, 1895.

15/12 BENJ. FLETCHER, V.S.

STRAYED.

Strayed on to the premises of H. Kendrick, sec. 16, tp. 15, r. 25, on or about 10th of October, one red bull about 6 years old, lame on left front foot and right ear split from top to bottom. Owner can have same by paying expenses. 17-19

LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T 7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May. \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw

NOTICE.

Any person caught riding or keeping my pony, Bates Jane, in their possession after this notice will be prosecuted. Bates Jane is a bay pony mare, three white feet, diamond brand on left hip, mane hanged in front, 5 years old, may have a calf now. \$5.00 will be given to any person returning her to THOS. HEALEY, Moose Jaw. 17-19

PENNSYLVANIA : COAL.

We are prepared to deliver this celebrated coal at

\$11.50 PER TON.

To any part of the town for the coming year.

This is undoubtedly the best coal on the market.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

WILSON & McDONALD.



READY! PULL! BANG!

DEAD BIRDS! every time you use our shells.

Say, Sportsman, Are you going to shoot this fall? If so, look at the following prices:—
Old Price. New. Old Price. New.
American Loaded Shells \$1.00 \$2.50 King's Quick Shot " \$1.25 \$ 75
Curtis & Harvey's Powder 1.50 " 50 Smokeless " 3.00 2.50
Dupont's Don. Rifle " 75 60 Shot, best chilled 12 1/2 10
Blue Rival Shells, best, \$1.25—\$1.00.

Cheaper than they have ever been before, or will be. You will do well to see us before going out shooting.

SHELLS LOADED TO ORDER. GUNS FOR HIRE. GUN REPAIRING.

Sportsmen's Headquarters. — **A. A. MELLER.**

E. A. BAKER & CO.

Have just received their annual consignment of China, Steel and Granite ware, consisting of Toilet Sets, Tea and Coffee Pots, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Plates, Tumblers, and all kinds of Household Utensils. CALL AND SEE THEM.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Our winter arrangements for the supply of the

CELEBRATED GALT COAL, BOTH NUT AND LUMP.

are completed and a large stock of both kinds is now on hand.

can get Rock Bottom prices on Oils, Belts, Lace Leather, and all sundries used by them. Our stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR & FEED, HARDWARE, Etc., Etc., is larger than ever and at prices to suit the times.

Clearing Sale...

For the next 20 days I will offer the stock recently purchased from Mr. Mc-huish at a

BIG SACRIFICE IN PRICES

In order to make room for an immense stock of new fall and winter goods to arrive shortly.

A nice dark colored imported Tweed suit, to order, only \$16.50; heavy Tweed pants and vest \$8.00; nine dollar pants for \$5.00. Now is your chance to secure a great bargain in clothing. Taken look over my stock before purchasing. Fit, finish and style guaranteed in every case.

W. N. Mitchell.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats constantly on hand.

Fresh Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc., in season.

GIVE US A CALL . . .

D. McMillan.

Just Arrived!

A car consisting of Bedroom Suits, Sideboards, Secretaries, Dining Tables, Parlor Furniture, Picture Mouldings, Etc.

Choice Apples \$4.50 a Barrel.

Call and get a barrel before they are stored and prices raised.

J. Bellamy.

Deputy Sheriff's office, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, September 17th, 1895.